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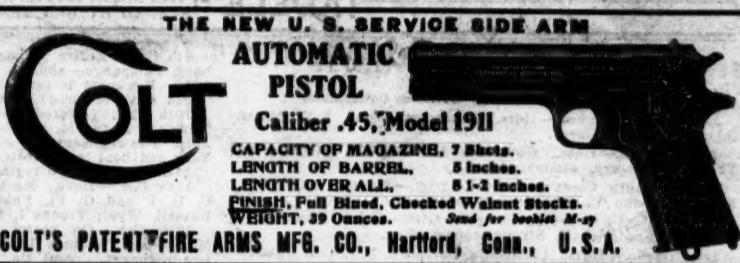
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Eastern Department—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade—Hqrs., Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

2d Brigade—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga., Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Col. William A. Shunk, Cavalry, in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas., Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

4th Brigade—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner.

5th Brigade—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.

6th Brigade—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District—Fort Miley, Cal., Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.

7th Brigade—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

8th Brigade—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.

Philippine Department—Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle.

District of Mindanao:

Hawaiian Department—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, B and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Honolulu, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Cavalry Cos. of Infantry, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-guns, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Cav.—Ordered from patrol duty in Texas to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas (Hqrs. and I, K, L and M went to Ft. McIntosh, Texas, Nov. 20 for temporary duty).

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, Ft. Apache, Ariz. Will be relieved on Mexican border. The Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M are ordered to Ft. Myer, Va., Troops A, B, C and D go to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., and Troops E, F, G and H to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Ft. William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored)—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored)—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Squadrons and Troops I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz. The regiment left Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 5 via New York and boat to Galveston, Texas.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, F and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops I, K and L, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border, in New Mexico and Western Texas. The headquarters address of entire regiment, except Co. I, at Ft. Riley, Kas., is Ft. Bliss, Texas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-guns, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Address Ft. Bliss, Texas. The entire regiment is on patrol duty on the Mexican border.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light)—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain)—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Batteries A, B and C, Ft. McKinley, Rizal; Hqrs. and D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

3d Field Art. (Light)—Hqrs. and Battery A, Laredo, Texas; Troops B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain)—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege)—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse)—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

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2d Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

3d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

4th Ft. Mott, N.J.

5th Ft. Williams, Me.

6th Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived Janu-

ary 1913.

11th Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

15th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

16th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

17th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

18th Ft. Worden, Wash.

19th Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st Ft. Howard, Md.

22d Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th Ft. McKinley, Me.

25th Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

30th Ft. Worden, Wash.

31st Ft. Caswell, N.C.

32d Ft. Strong, Mass.

33d Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

34th Ft

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FRANCIS PHARCELLUS CHURCH.

In Memoriam.

In response to a request we republish the following from the New York Sun of Sept. 21, 1897, as appropriate to the season and as a fitting memorial of its author, who was associated for over forty years with the Army and Navy Journal as editor and proprietor and whose name is still borne upon this page of our weekly issues.

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of the Sun:

Dear Editor: I am eight years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says "if you see it in the Sun it's so." Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?

VIRGINIA O'HANLON.

115 West Ninety-fifth street.

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the scepticism of a sceptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to our life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance, to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas eve to catch Santa Claus, but even then if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest man, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus! Thank God! he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, may, ten times ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.

A COAST PATROL PROPOSED.

From the annual report of the Chief Signal Officer it would appear that in case of threatened invasion the coast patrol proposed, if thoroughly organized, will become one of the strongest arms of that service of security and information upon which so much dependence is necessarily placed in modern war. This patrol should have men who are not only steady, well disciplined

soldiers, but in addition intelligent, keen and watchful, skilled as observers and trained in the use of the telegraph and of mechanical appliances; above all, possessing that cool judgment which seldom blunders in its work, for these men will frequently be placed at lonely stations and required to act on their own initiative. As to the organization of such a patrol, none better can be found than that approved by the experience of the Signal Corps of the Army, whose duties are similar to, if not identical with, those of the coast patrol, though more widely extended than would be that of the patrol. The equipment, too, should be that of the Regular Service.

In short, the coast patrol of the Army should be organized, trained and equipped by the Signal Corps, and the collection of information, so far as it relates to this service and its transmission in coast defense, should, as with the Army in the field, be placed under the charge of the Chief Signal Officer acting through a subordinate officer in immediate control at the front. The men of such an organization need not be actually present during peace except those of the executive departments of the Government, and hence the actual enrolment of the personnel may be left to a later period, but plans of organization, in the opinion of those well qualified to judge, should be undertaken without delay and the necessary material provided. The present valuable training of the Militia should be extended to include instruction in the service of a coast patrol within certain prescribed limits which would give to the signalmen of the Militia training in a branch of Signal Corps work of great importance to them, especially in those states which border the sea. Furthermore, the plans for an organized coast patrol will provide that in war the signalmen of the Militia be formed into companies and regiments with the Signal troops of the Regular Army and with the necessary number of technical men of the volunteers taken from telegraph operators and telephone men of civil life in such proportion that the whole shall form an effective service. As a further step in preparation for coast defense it is suggested that the Signal Corps of the Army be authorized to provide at government reservations, such as lighthouses, marine hospitals, life-saving stations, etc., suitable as lookout stations, magazines of material of the less perishable sort able to furnish part of the means of establishing observation stations at the outbreak of war. In addition, island stations and lightships should be connected by cable with the interior or mainland stations.

GENERAL CARTER'S TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

It cannot but be a pleasure for all friends of the Army to read so vigorous a defense of its officers against the charge that they lack experience as that found in the annual report of Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the 2d Division, with headquarters at Texas City, Texas. After referring to the training of the organizations that were concentrated in Texas in February, 1913, General Carter, who has often seen European troops in the field and has attended their maneuvers, thus analyzes the qualifications of the officers of the U.S. Army for high command in time of emergency:

"It requires very little practice for properly instructed regiments to perform their part in the team work of the brigade and division, and the suggestions appearing from time to time in newspapers and professional articles by officers questioning the ability of our generals in war because of lack of experience in command in peace are, in my opinion, not justified. I have carefully observed the conduct of our officers in a large maneuver campaign in Luzon, two joint division camps of instruction for the Army and National Guard in 1906 and 1908, with the Maneuver Division mobilized in Texas in 1911, and with the 2d Division concentrated here. Our officers have the most varied training of any body of officers as a whole within my knowledge.

"All we need is more officers of the same kind, and there need be no fear but that they will be able to render a good account of themselves in any command to which they may be assigned in war. From personal observation of them I am confident that not only in this division, but all over the Army we have a large number of field officers and captains who are eminently qualified to command divisions and brigades. If professional ability, high standards of ethics and training and patriotic desire to render good service be made the basis of comparison between our officers and others the nation need have no fear of the results. Of course experience in actual command will improve them and enable superior authorities to differentiate the best from the less successful, in the higher grades."

Perhaps it may justly be said in extenuation for those critics at whom General Carter directs his remarks that few, if any, have challenged the experience of our Army officers for the sheer delight of disparagement. In nearly every case it will be found that the object sought was not the belittling of them, but rather the awakening of Congress to the necessity of concentrating the troops of the Army which so long have been scattered among isolated posts, where field movements on a large scale, with their many opportunities for military education, have been impossible. The testimony of General Carter, who is known as a profound student of the principles of warfare, will correspond with the opinion of those who are acquainted with the soldierly abilities displayed by our officers in days of peace. The impartiality of General Carter's estimate of their qualifications is shown by the fact that he does not overlook the effect of experience in actual command in adding to their fitness. But

this effect would be noticeable in any of the armies of the world, so that it is in no degree a reflection upon the high standards of efficiency to which the U.S. Army officer can measure up in the piping times of peace, and which the demands of war would bring out only in stronger relief.

In the same spirit of appreciation General Carter speaks thus of the rank and file: "Similarly with the soldiers in the ranks. It has been a pleasure to observe the high grade of discipline and training which have characterized this division as a whole since its concentration. I have never known so few complaints made of annoyance and depredations on the neighboring community as has been the case here. To better comprehend this statement I will say that the country for miles inland from this camp and on the routes of all marches is given over to truck farming and fig orchards. Enormous quantities of watermelons and cantaloupes were raised in the vicinity, and the average boarding school for boys would have furnished more complaints than have arisen from the presence of nearly 12,000 men of this division. Of course there have been offenses committed, some of a grave character, but I have observed a general desire on the part of good men, constituting the great majority, to suppress disorder."

ETHICS OF JACK LONDON.

In a rhapsodic appeal to "Young Men" which has been floating around the country for some time Jack London tells them: "The lowest aim in your life is to become a soldier. The good soldier never tries to distinguish right from wrong. He never thinks, never reasons, he only *obeys*. If he is ordered to fire on his fellow-citizens, on his friends, on his neighbors, on his relatives, he *obeys* without hesitation. If he is ordered to fire down a crowded street when the poor are clamoring for bread, he *obeys* and sees the gray hairs of age stained with red, and the life-tide gushing from the breasts of women, feeling neither remorse nor sympathy. If he is ordered off as a firing squad to execute the hero or benefactor, he fires without hesitation, though he knows the bullet will pierce the noblest heart that ever beat in human breast. A good soldier is a blind, heartless, soulless, murderous machine. He is not a man. He is not a brute, for brutes only kill in self-defense. All that is human in him, all that is divine in him, all that constitutes the man has been sworn away when he took the enlistment oath. His mind, his conscience—aye, his very soul—are in the keeping of his officer. No man can fall lower than a soldier—it is a depth beneath which we cannot go. Keep the boys out of the Army. It is hell. Down with the Army and the Navy. We don't need killing institutions. We need life-giving institutions."

If he can restrain his hysterics long enough to consider the matter coolly perhaps Mr. London will tell us when a soldier of the Regular Army has fired down a crowded street on the poor clamoring for bread, or shed the blood of women, or anyone else for that matter, in our public streets, except possibly during the unusual circumstances of the Civil War. What the soldier really obeys is the Law, represented by his superior officer, who has no authority over him outside of the law. Law is equally obeyed by the judge who sits upon the bench; by the jurors whose verdict the judge obeys; the sheriff who imprisons, or executes the one condemned to death; the Chief Magistrate with whom originate the orders which officers and soldiers alike obey. No doubt those who execute the law are too prone to identify themselves with the law, and no man who is subject to authority can stop to question the orders he receives. But this is no more true of the soldier than of those subject to the law of civil authority. When the officer of the law presents his warrant it must be obeyed, however unjust or illegal it may in the end prove to have been. It is even true of the relation between employer and employee, where the punishment for disobedience is the loss of a man's living, and "all that a man hath will he give for his life." The fundamental principle of military law is that "all persons in the military service are required to obey strictly and to execute promptly the *lawful* orders of their superior," but the private soldier no more so than the major general, or the Commander-in-Chief, who in his turn obeys the authority of Congress as declared in the law. Moreover, a law prevails in the military service which is not declared elsewhere: "Military authority will be exercised with firmness, kindness and justice. * * * Superiors are forbidden to injure those under authority by tyrannical or capricious conduct or abusive language. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline."

Stick to your story writing, Mr. London, for there romancing is allowed. But there is a limit to the license of even the writers of fiction, as the late Bret Harte, author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and much else in the way of similar fiction, once explained to us. The author of fiction is permitted to imagine scenes and circumstances only when they are true to character and the characteristics of locality. Judging by this canon, Harte severely criticised Joaquin Miller (Christian Heine Miller) because he located tropical scenery in the temperate zone and misrepresented the character of Kit Carson, who was one of Nature's gentlemen, and not the roaring fire eater he was represented to be. Thus is London false to the canons of his own craft, and is condemned alike by the lovers of true art and by every man whose breast is moved by a sentiment of manly patriotism. But probably it pays, and the high cost of living may serve to excuse London.

The aviation branch of the U.S. Army has one record to its credit which is said to eclipse anything in the history of aviation map-making. On the cross-country trip from Texas City to San Antonio, Texas, and return, in March, 1913, a remarkable military sketch map was made by the reconnaissance officer who accompanied the pilot. This map was fairly complete in detail, and showed railroads, wagon roads, towns, streams, hills, woods, prairies and other topographical features that might be of great value in reconnaissance work. The map was made in sections, unrolled as each was completed, the sections showing the country traveled during intervals of ten minutes. The scale was in minutes, and the entire map was about eighteen feet long. The total distance made in this flight was 240 miles. The Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., says that as far as known this is the first map ever made from an aeroplane covering such a distance. Taking the time required in covering the distance at three hours and twenty minutes, the speed was therefore about 6,336 feet a minute, or twelve miles for every ten-minute section, so that each section of the map represents an even dozen of miles. Besides the map feature, this flight was noteworthy in other respects. On the out trip from Texas City the machine made the 240 miles in three and one-third hours, but on arriving at San Antonio it was kept in air for more than an hour, thus establishing a new American endurance record for pilot and observer of four hours twenty-two minutes. The return trip to Texas City was more rough, but was successfully made, completing two of the longest non-stop cross-country flights ever made, not only by military aviators, but by any aviator in America. The direct distance covered was about 480 miles with one stop, while the actual length of flight was 540 miles.

Two instructive books have been written by Capt. Merch B. Stewart, U.S.A., entitled "The Physical Development of the Infantry Soldier" and "Military Character, Habit, Department, Courtesy and Discipline," which were prepared under the direction of the Academic Board of Instruction for use in the training school, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. "In the history of the United States," says the author, "two men stand out as types of the satisfactory military character. They are Gen. George Washington and Gen. Robert E. Lee. Both men were of the ideal military character. In the analysis of these two characters we find identical qualities. They were both, first of all, endowed with a high sense of patriotism, or devotion to the causes they respectively represented. For their day they were men of highest military attainments; both were examples of unexcelled leadership; both men of unquestionable moral and physical courage." Not every man is capable of the courage of the leader. General Von Der Goltz is quoted as saying, "Courage and love of responsibility are necessary to a general but are rare gifts. Courage of responsibility is born of a certain nobility of mind which must be inherent in the general and which ennobles his whole nature. It consists of a sense of superiority which raises above the common herd, without making one presumptuous, and which may be innate or acquired in the school of life." The qualification respecting presumptuousness is well made, as some of the greatest military leaders have been the most humble in the matter of responsibility. Gen. U. S. Grant never sought promotion or intrigued for preferment, being doubtful of the possession of qualities deserving promotion, and yet when promoted he met the increased responsibility with a steadfastness of purpose and a certain serenity of spirit that bespoke his trust in his own powers. These two books which are bound in paper are handled by the U.S. Infantry Association.

The Auditor for the Navy Department in his annual report says that the large amount of clerical work has been caused by the claims of enlisted men under G.O. 34, Navy Dept., dated Nov. 28, 1906, providing for certain increases on re-enlistment if the individuals concerned are citizens of the United States. "For reasons unknown to this office," says the report, "many men have been re-enlisted and paid the extra compensation who subsequently have been discovered not to be citizens of the United States." The amount of public funds in the hands of the Navy and the Marine Corps at the close of the year was \$10,766,619. In the claims division there were settled in the year claims of officers and men numbering 4,635 with a total money allowance of \$272,136. In the year's Navy Department settlements the amount involved aggregated \$14,930,484 while in quarterly settlements the total was \$128,091,597. Auditor Luckow makes a plea for a reserve clerical force to be able to meet emergencies. "The intricacy of Navy accounting makes it necessary to coach even bright and alert clerks for several years to make them sufficiently efficient to meet the demands of the more responsible desks." The number of cases under pay (accountable and settlement) disposed of by the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury in the last fiscal year was 82,764 according to the annual report of the Comptroller. Of these 16,845 were of the Army with a total payment of \$211,634,096, and of the Navy 8,235 with payments of \$135,546,071. The aggregate of payments under this head reached the colossal sum of \$1,761,538,370. Repayments of the Army numbered 392 with an aggregate of \$6,525,243 and of the Navy 100 with an aggregate of \$2,106,430. The counter adjustments in this branch of adjustments amounted to \$5,082,580 for the Army and \$168,167,328 for the Navy, or a grand total of \$11,607,824 for the Army and \$170,273,759 for the Navy.

The success of the moving pictures of the Cavalry brigade camp at Winchester, Va., suggests that measures should be taken to have this made part of the record which the War Department should obtain of every important military event. The photographic records of the work of the Cavalry in illustrating the tentative changes in the drill should prove of interest to the Army wherever copies of the films may be sent. Animated pictures of all the proposed new formations and evolutions of this command may now be presented for inspection at any Army post possessing a kinematograph projector of which there are now many. The accuracy of these Cavalry films which the Signal Corps obtained at Winchester indicates that moving pictures are destined to have a large part in future methods of instruction in the Army. By these pictures the explanations of the new Cavalry formations will not be of the dry text-book character, but will have the pulse and throb of moving ranks

and wheeling squadrons. Such data cannot fail to be of interest now as well as in the future. Another extension of the work of the Signal Corps had to do with experiments in apparatus for field use for obtaining tele-photographs and for enlarging and projecting them, so as to furnish prompt information in the field obtained by photographic apparatus in the hands of scouting parties. The apparatus is now being devised, and it is hoped that within another year the Signal Corps may be able to turn over to the Army field apparatus of this kind that will prove of great value. Several months ago the Board of Ordnance and Fortification allotted \$500 to the corps for such experiments.

Speaking of the plan for a United States Aviation Reserve started by A. B. Lambert, of St. Louis, Aero and Hydro of Chicago says that the idea is to have on file with the War and Navy Departments and Army Signal Corps data as to flying machines and aviators, the services of the corps to be available in case of war. Every licensed pilot in America is invited to become a member of the Aviation Reserve. Membership carries no further obligation than the offer of service to the Government in case of war. Enlistment blanks may be obtained from A. B. Lambert, St. Louis, Mo. The plan of the reserve is an excellent one if carried out on proper lines, says Aero and Hydro, "But if the reserve should go into military service in an amateurish way, without the proper equipment and organization behind, it is probable that aviation would suffer rather than benefit. Sending to the front a score of aeroplanes, manned by pilots and scouts untrained in military aviation, without the auxiliary equipment mentioned above, would—the chances are—bring into derision the use of aeroplanes in war, as far as our own country is concerned. If Congress can be brought to the realization of this important consideration, and will appreciate the voluntary offer of service already by patriotic American fliers—amateur and professional—there should be no great difficulty in obtaining an appropriation of \$5,000,000 to put this voluntary arm of defense on a permanent footing."

In concluding an interesting article on Mexico in the 7th Regiment Gazette for December of the present year, Mr. George C. Musgrave says: "I saw some of the worst work of Spain's guerrillas in Cuba. They were Sunday school pets compared to Mexican irregulars. It is the predominance of Red Indian traits which make many thoughtful men like E. H. Green, of Company M, who knows Mexico like a book, believe that the only chance for tranquility is under an iron hand like Huerta, the lesser of two evils. Several of the largest American interests point out that only during the rule of the dictator in districts where he put back the Rurales and the old and skilled Cientifico officials, has it been possible to operate with security of life and property and suppression of bandits. They argue for the recognition of any strong man like Huerta and the restoration of credit which will enable the suppression of the revolt. Their view is corroborated by some men of all creeds who have no commercial interests at stake. They admit the solution is far from ideal but say that it is the only practical one. And like a clarion above it all rises the cry of the real Mexican people for political freedom, for the common rights of man. Never in history were ideals and naked reality so inextricably tangled."

The test case of Brig. Gen. Alexander C. M. Pennington, U.S.A., vs. the United States, was submitted in the Supreme Court on Monday last by George A. King, of the firm of King and King, on behalf of the appellant, and by Solicitor General John W. Davis, on behalf of the United States. The brief for the United States, signed by Hon. Huston Thompson, Assistant Attorney General, was filed at the same time. It will be remembered that this is the case in which the officers interested in Army longevity assert that the proviso of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of 1907 gives them the right to sue in the Court of Claims. The Court of Claims decided against this right and the claimant appealed. The appellant's brief has already been referred to here. The defendants' brief cites but few authorities and insists upon a single point, that is, that the proviso in question, which is attached to an appropriating clause in this bill, is limited to the subject in that appropriation and can not be extended by the broad terms used in it to any other subject-matter. For this reason, it is said that Army longevity claims are not affected by it. The decision of the court may be looked for by the middle of February.

Almost 2,000 more people visited the Yellowstone Park in 1913 than during the season of 1912, according to the report of the Superintendent, recently made to Secretary Lane. The tourist travel has increased forty-five per cent. since 1906, and was heavier in 1913 than ever before with the exception of 1909, when the Lewis and Clark Exposition was held in Portland. The most important work during the year was that in connection with the improvement of the road system. "The winter conditions for wild game were again excellent," says the Superintendent. "With plenty of grass, and the snow remaining soft so they would paw through it to get food, the elk, deer, antelope and mountain sheep wintered well and with but little loss. During December, January, February and March 538 elk were captured in the park near the northern entrance and shipped for stocking public parks and ranges. The cost of capture and loading on board the cars at Gardiner was \$5 per head, which was paid by the states and parks receiving the elk. The loss in capturing and up to the time of delivery at their destination was but twenty-two animals out of 538 shipped."

After a study of conditions in the Philippines Representative C. B. Miller, of Minnesota, of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, arrived in San Francisco Dec. 13 on the Army transport *Logan*. He is quoted as expressing the opinion that a reported business depression in the islands is due to recent numerous changes made by the administration in government departments. He will present a report of his unofficial investigations to his colleagues in Congress. "The crucial point of the change," he said, "is that the Assembly is now composed of a majority of Filipinos, and the Governor has no vetoing power. Thus is destroyed the check and balance which every nation of the world has found necessary. If we would not trust our own people, how are we going to trust a people that has never been trained in govern-

ment and has no experience along these lines?" In Mr. Miller's opinion the Filipinos are incapable of self-government, and will not be ready for complete independence for some time. He found the islands capable of great development agriculturally and mineral.

In the opinion of the Philadelphia Ledger Secretary of the Navy Daniels is correct in his conclusion that Philadelphia is the best place for a government armor plate factory. Says the Ledger: "It could be operated more efficiently and economically here than anywhere else on the Continent. So, too, this would be the best site for a government carpet factory, or a government talking machine factory, or a government locomotive works, or a government sausage machinery factory, or a hundred other government factories devoted to the production of all sorts of articles which the world finds necessary and which Philadelphia, through private enterprise and skill, now supplies this and other nations. But why," it asks, "should the United States undertake to enter the steel or any other business? This community will not sell its principles for a mess of pottage, and even the pottage is a Barmecide feast, inasmuch as it is proposed practically to confiscate the armor plants the state already has by the erection, at great cost, of a government establishment in their stead. Government by the monopolization of business is a menace to free institutions."

Three very interesting lectures were delivered at the Naval Observatory Dec. 11 by the three members of the French commission which is co-operating with the Navy Department to determine the difference of longitude between Washington and Paris. Professor Simonin, of the Observatory of Paris, described the registering instrument employed in the meridian service at that observatory. Professor Abraham, of the faculty of sciences of the University of Paris, had as his subject, "What Precision Can Be Obtained in the Measurement of Time," and Captain Tarrier, of the French army, discussed the phenomena of mirage in Algeria. Among those present were the French Ambassador and Madame Jusserand and members of his staff; Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Rear Admirals Davis and Chester, Professor Frisby, Father Hedrick, of the Georgetown College Observatory; Professor Anderson, of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore; and representatives of the Hydrographic Office, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards and the officers and scientific staff of the Naval Observatory.

Availing himself of the opportunity offered by the new tariff law, Paymaster General Cowie, U.S.N.; has purchased some Argentine beef for the Atlantic Battleship Fleet. This purchase has resulted in lower prices for American beef, as shown by the bids just opened in various Navy pay offices for the quarter ending with March, 1914. Awards will be placed for American beef at Argentine prices at all ports except Norfolk and Hampton Roads, where, due to higher prices for the native product, contracts will be entered into for the delivery of Argentine beef. The following are the prices quoted in contrast with previous quotations: Navy yard and East River, New York, fresh beef, \$0.114 against .129; North River, New York, fresh, .104 against .1275; frozen, .1048 against .131; Boston, fresh, .112 against .1285; frozen, .11 against .126; Philadelphia, fresh, .1198 against .122; frozen, .11 against .122; Norfolk, fresh, .1098 against .126; frozen, .1113 against .1237; Hampton Roads, Va., fresh, .1198 against .1345; frozen, .115 against .12.

At the present time some of the colleges are giving a considerable amount of attention to military instruction; others, which are receiving a large amount of government aid, are giving no attention. The War Department proposes to put this whole matter on a sound and uniform basis, as stated last week. It will be remembered that the Morrill Act grew out of conditions which existed during the Civil War, and was intended to correct in the future any such shortage of trained officers as was found at that time to exist. The appropriations have been liberal, and the return to the government in the way of well instructed men graduating from these colleges should be commensurate to the outlay.

"Lessons in Visual Signaling," by Lieut. M. A. Palen, 25th U.S. Inf., is published in pamphlet form by the Paradise of the Pacific Press of Honolulu, H.T. The purpose of the manual is to provide a definite and practical system for instructing enlisted men in visual signaling; it has been tried out in the 25th Infantry for the last three years and has been found eminently practical. The system described is the fruit of the author's efforts to train men in the company in the use of the flag kit furnished by the Signal Corps.

The process of starvation to which Mrs. Pankhurst, the leader of the British malevolent suffragettes, is subjecting herself may be disagreeable and weakening for the time being, but it is not necessarily injurious to health, if we may judge from the experience of our Major General Greely, who during his Arctic explorations came as near starving to death as a man could well do and live. Yet some time after his return from the Arctic regions he was examined for life insurance and was declared to be in perfect physical condition.

From the Soldiers' Home, Richmond, Va., M. B. Owens writes: "I have a sword from the battlefield of Seven Pines. Engraved on it: 'Wanuf a. de Klingenthal Euvalaus 75.' I am anxious to find someone of the family to whom I wish to present it." We believe that our correspondent may be mistaken in thinking that the inscription on the sword is the name of its owner. It would appear to be that of the maker of the weapon.

Referring to the annual report of the Secretary of War the St. Louis Republican says: "Instead of adopting the half-apologetic tone that characterized the report of the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary Garrison makes a stirring appeal for support of the Army. One of his striking sentences is: 'The Army is not a luxury—it is a public necessity.' And the report upholds this assertion by recounting the work done by the Army."

MILITIA POLICY OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

We have published several letters from members of the National Guard on the subject of the War Department's policy in its relation to the Organized Militia. Letters of this kind, if written in sincerity, can result in nothing but good, for correspondence calculated to bring about a closer understanding between the War Department and the Organized Militia cannot do harm to either and may do a great deal of good to both. But the moment these letters become insincere or take upon themselves the nature of quibbling; as soon as their tone becomes other than impersonal or their statements become merely specious and inaccurate—then their effect cannot be other than detrimental in their tendency to confuse the real question and to convey impressions and suggest conclusions unwarranted by the facts.

Two articles of this nature appeared in our issue of Nov. 29 last; one from General Townsend, of Texas, to which reference is made in another column of that issue, and the other by the Adjutant General of Massachusetts.

Concerning the latter, it is hard to see what real good can be subserved by a letter along the lines on which it is written. The original arguments therein and the statements are merely a series of specious remarks aimed at the War Department and the Regular Army, and while they should deceive no one who has an understanding of the matter, they appeal to the prejudices of those who may not possess such understanding.

General Pearson states that the policy of the War Department is "to require the National Guard to adopt and perfect in time of peace the ideal organization prescribed for time of war."

The policy of the War Department is nothing of the kind. Is fifty-eight men per company of Infantry a perfectly ideal war organization? Has the War Department ever had any policy in this respect other than that the Organized Militia shall have such an organization as will insure that they may be able to pass from a point of an efficient war footing without disruption or confusion?

Again, "the result of this policy will be that * * * if war comes the Army must organize and recruit, while the Guard, having a perfect organization and reserve, must instantly take the field."

The result of the actual policy of the War Department will be nothing of the kind. If war comes the National Guard must mobilize and recruit its organizations to a war strength, and this war strength must be armed, equipped, drilled, disciplined and organized. This will require from one to six months, depending upon the efficiency of the peace strength, the character of the reserve, if there is any, and the completeness of the organization. This is far from being able to instantly take the field. Does General Pearson lose sight of the fact that the Army is so nearly organized and so well trained, disciplined and equipped that it may pass from its present organization to its war organization with ease and with no disruption? That the strength of its organizations is far greater than that of the National Guard? That the Regular Army desires a reserve system and has one, and that, while this system is still in its infancy, it will no doubt be changed for the better as time goes on?

We would point out that the organization prescribed for the Organized Militia by the Militia Law, and further explained in Circular No. 8, is as intended by the law, the organization prescribed for the land forces of the United States in time of war. Were the Militia to be given or permitted to have other organization it would have to change it in event of war, with the inevitable confusion and disruption which our former experiences have shown us invariably result when an untrained or partially trained force goes through such a process. And while it is regretted that the Regular Army has not yet obtained a peace organization exactly the same as that prescribed for war, yet it is a fact not to be lost sight of that it can pass from peace to war with ease and orderliness due to its efficiency of personnel and units and its training. There is, in our opinion, an absolute absence of any connection between what at present exists in the Regular Army and what is prescribed and desired for the Organized Militia.

Again, "The close competition between the Army, Navy and state rifle teams in the National Matches have been regarded as rather an exception."

They have not been so regarded. It is a well known fact that the personnel of state rifle teams in the National Matches is generally drawn from men who have made a hobby of shooting, who have been encouraged and aided by the states to keep at it constantly, and who have as a matter of fact devoted as much, and in many cases more, time to it than does the personnel of the Service teams. Is it not natural that competitions between teams composed of such personnel should be close?

Again, "Those Militia riflemen who insist that they could shoot as well as the Regulars have been considered harmless enthusiasts."

They have not been so considered. The state National Match teams are frequently composed at least in part of men who do practically no military duty except to practice rifle firing and engage in competitions, and far from being considered "harmless enthusiasts" they are considered as a decided detriment to rifle instruction in the National Guard. Their presence in competitions makes it practically hopeless for the rank and file of the Guard to compete with any hope of success. When these men are in a large majority on a team the healthy spirit of competition among the rifle bearers of the state is frequently killed. Also experience has shown that many of these men do not use their skill and knowledge in instructing the enlisted men of the Militia.

In considering the shooting ability of any organization the only ones to consider are the rank and file who are armed with the rifle, and in addition perhaps company officers whose duties are closely associated with such men. It is their ability with the rifle alone that can be considered as a national asset. In the Organized Militia the excellence in rifle firing of the body of men armed with the rifle is different from that of the rank and file of the Regular Army. In the year 1912 45,153 out of 110,787 men of the Organized Militia armed with the rifle did not fire or receive instruction in range practice at all, and of those firing about twenty-five per cent. failed to qualify as third class or better. In the Regular Army all enlisted men are required to complete the prescribed course. Does General Pearson forget the fact that the course of instruction in rifle firing for the Regular Army is more thorough and difficult than that prescribed for the Organized Militia and that it develops a much higher order of marksmanship?

Again, "But the present attitude of the War Depart-

ment seems to be that the Guard may reasonably be expected not only to keep the pace of the Army in shooting, but to take the lead in organization."

We are not aware of anything which could have caused General Pearson to come to such an unwarranted conclusion. Certainly it would seem that if the War Department expected the Guard to keep pace with the Army in shooting they would prescribe the same course of instruction for both.

We repeat that statements of the nature of those above set forth are made in a spirit calculated neither to help the Organized Militia nor to co-operate with the War Department. On their face they are not born of a sincere attitude of friendship, and had best be left unwritten. But it is our opinion that General Pearson's remarks do not represent the attitude of the National Guard as a whole, who we happen to know are sincere in their desire to co-operate and to make their service as efficient as possible, and who are in hearty accord with the attempts of the Federal Government in this respect.

THE ARMY AND THE GUARD.

Life of New York and the News of Greensboro, N.C., appear to have misunderstood the statement published here with reference to eliminating from the National Guard officers who increase its expense and add nothing to its efficiency. By wresting from its context a passage from the article of ours Life seeks to make it appear that "the movement to have the Federal Government pay the state Militia is a bit annoying to the Regular Army." Neither the Regular Army nor the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is opposed to the payment of such of the Militia as come within the requirements of the Dick bill as interpreted by the Secretary of War, whose distinguished reputation as a lawyer would certainly entitle his opinion as to its meaning to respect, aside from the authority involved in his position. The objection is simply to officers who seek to avail themselves of the advantages of a Militia Pay bill without rendering the service which the bill is intended to reward. We are glad to believe that there are very few such officers, and we are very sure they do not represent the spirit of the National Guard.

In a letter from the Secretary of War addressed to General Young, published in our paper of Nov. 29, page 406, Mr. Garrison states that of twenty-eight states replying to Circular No. 8 only three offer objections to its provisions, and only one strongly opposed it. Nineteen states stated that they had, in their opinion, already conformed or would do so, and were in favor of the movement. One requested further information and five were indefinite.

Among the chief critics of Circular No. 8 is Major Gen. Edward C. Young, Ill. N.G., and his opposition is perhaps explained by a statement appearing in the Chicago papers that Governor Dunne proposes to conform to the requirements of Circular No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, W.D., by abolishing the divisional organization of the Illinois National Guard and to eliminate one of the three existing brigade organizations, probably the third. This means the separation from the state military service of Major Gen. Edward C. Young, of Chicago, and Brig. Gen. Edward Kittilsen, of Moline, and a general reorganization of the Organized Militia of Illinois. To organize a division so as to retain these gentlemen in office one full regiment of Infantry, fifteen full batteries of Field Artillery, two companies of Engineers, one company of the Signal Corps and one field hospital will have to be recruited and organized before Jan. 1, 1914, and added to the present strength of the Illinois National Guard. Governor Dunne wisely concludes that it is better to conform to the requirements of the War Department under the provisions of the Dick law.

The good disposition of the Regular Army toward the National Guard is indicated by an interview with Sergt. Charles F. Bennett, 3d U.S. Inf., sergeant-instructor, National Guard of Illinois, which appears in the Idaho Statesman of Nov. 29. Sergeant Bennett shows the necessity for a reinforcement of the mobile Regular Army, which in case of difficulty could put only some 30,000 men in the field. He explains the amount of serious work required of the National Guard, and shows how reasonable the proposition is to pay those who undertake this work a small stipend of about twenty-five per cent. of the pay now provided for the Regular Army. He says:

"It is becoming more and more difficult to get recruits for the Militia, due to the following causes: (1) indifference to the Militia in the country at large; (2) hostility of employers and trade unions; (3) increase of work and hours of attendance necessary under the stimulus of the Dick law; (4) lack of personal advantages to repay the individual for his time and effort. Some methods must be devised to counteract the results of these conditions. Either service must be made compulsory, which in this country does not seem to be practicable, or service in the Militia must be made sufficiently attractive to provide a suitable number of recruits. In other words, the Militia must be paid. The efficiency and discipline of the Organized Militia would be immediately affected by the pay of the troops. The Militia draws many men who have the military spirit. Men who love military traditions in their families, and who for one reason or another have been prevented from the joining of the Regular Establishment; men who have seen service in '98 and like the work; men of adventurous turn of mind who seek in the Militia a relief from the monotony of commercial life. To these may be added the men who are fond of rifle shooting as a sport and find in the Militia means to gratify this taste. These men are the backbone of the Militia, and their presence gives rise to the belief that properly led by efficient officers the Organized Militia, even as it stands to-day, would develop in a short while, if called upon for active service, into efficient troops. Pay for the Organized Militia would undoubtedly bring a great many more of the men as referred to above."

"Regular Army officers being placed in command of certain units would make the Militia almost as efficient as the Regular Army, for they would then be given practically the same instruction as is now being imparted to members of the Army."

"How often will a man leave his business or employment, for several days at a time, several times a year, to help out the city, county or state? Still officers and men of the Militia are required to do this often. Prior to encampments and inspections company officers have spent as many as four or five days in getting their organizations in shape, all this being done without pay. If the property is not in the best possible condition, or the men not properly instructed, this same government

or state, which requires all this work to be performed gratis, immediately censures the officers concerned. It is the same thing with the men. If their rifles or equipment are not in the best condition they are called to account. Is this correct or just? Would you feel at liberty to ask a man to do you a favor and then call him down if he did not do the work to suit you? It is the same proposition with the Militia. Pay the members for services rendered and you can rely on them to faithfully carry out the obligations of office and enlistment, and you will have an organization that will be efficient in every respect; and when the clouds of battle have passed you will find a great many more of your brothers, relatives and friends returning home than if they went forth with no training and unprepared for the task they set out to accomplish."

W. H. TAFT FAVORS MONROE DOCTRINE.

Ex-President Taft presents himself as another advocate of the Monroe Doctrine, arguing at length in favor of it in a speech before the New York Peace Society devoted especially to this subject. "Were we to abandon the Monroe Doctrine," said Mr. Taft, "and thus in effect notify the European governments that they might without objection on our part take possession of Santo Domingo, Haiti or any of the Central American republics or of any of the South American republics that might be disturbed by revolution, and that might give them some international excuse for intervention, it would be but a short time before we would be forced into controversies that would be much more dangerous to the peace of this hemisphere than our continued assertion of the Doctrine properly understood and limited." He further said that the time was come when Argentina, Brazil and Chile need no longer be considered as under the protection of the Doctrine. But he asserted that in the case of republics nearer home, where the governments were frequently unstable, it became our duty to apply the Doctrine and aid in restoring law and order. To aid these governments in restoring law and order, without becoming involved ourselves in their civil wars, he said, was a proper national policy. He described such action as "international philanthropy."

"We owe this assistance," Mr. Taft asserted, "as much as the fortunate man owes aid to the unfortunate man in the same neighborhood and in the same community. We are international trustees of the prosperity we have and the power we enjoy, and we are in duty bound to use them when it is both convenient and proper to help our neighbors. When this help prevents the happening of events that may prove to be an acute violation of the Monroe Doctrine by European governments our duty in this regard is only increased and amplified."

The Monroe Doctrine is merely a policy of the United States, and is not binding upon other countries in international law. In the opinion of Mr. Taft it is not intended to interfere with the right of a foreign government to make war upon any American government in enforcing its right. There is a provision, however, that in the end the conquering Power must not force its form of government upon the conquered people, compel it to a permanent transfer of any of its territory, nor resort to any unjustly oppressive measure against those people.

REPORT OF PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT.

The close connection between field service and the malaria admission rate was pretty well established in the Philippines during the last few months, according to the annual report of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Philippine Department. There was an increase in the malaria rate in 1913 and 1912 when compared with 1911, 1910 and 1909. "The reason for the increased rate," says the report, "is to be found in the greater amount of field service in which troops took part during those periods. A very careful examination of the records of posts for the last eighteen months shows conclusively that the number of cases of malaria varied directly with the amount of field service, that the admission rate for this disease began to increase soon after troops took the field and continued above the normal for some weeks after return to garrison, and, further, that during the intervals between periods of field service the incidence of malaria was considerably below the average of recent years." The most noteworthy fact in connection with the health of the Army in the Philippines in the last year was the marked reduction in the general admission rate for diseases for the six months, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1913, in comparison with previous periods. The general admission rates for the previous calendar years were as follows: 1907, 1,371 per thousand; 1908, rate 1,325; 1909, rate 1,230; 1910, rate 1,123; 1911, rate 1,076; 1912, rate 1,130; 1913, last six months, rate 1,044; 1913, first six months of calendar year, rate 794. This indicates a decrease of nearly twenty-five per cent. in the total amount of sickness as compared with the six months preceding, which up to that time had been the lowest for six years.

In typhoid fever the department made a showing that the report says testifies to the efficacy of the typhoid inoculation. In the fiscal year there were only two cases, and they were in the Scouts. One patient had been inoculated, the other had not. In the last four years the admissions and rates per thousand have been as follows: 1908, 48 cases, rate 283.3; 1909, 86 cases, rate 452.6; 1910, 43 cases, rate 248.5; 1911, 23 cases, rate 129.9; 1913, two cases, rate 0.108. Of this great change in the improvement in the typhoid rate the report says: "As the conditions under which troops in this department are serving have changed in no essential respect in the past five years, this extraordinary drop in the admission rate of typhoid fever can be accounted for only by assuming that the entire Army is practically immunized by protective inoculation of the typhoid prophylactic." In the year there were ninety-seven deaths, representing a ratio of 5.65 per thousand, as compared with 5.27 in 1912. Of the deaths three officers and two enlisted men of the American troops were killed in action and twenty-one enlisted men of the Scouts, making a total of dead in battle of twenty-six, to which should be added two enlisted men who died of wounds. The total number of officers and enlisted men, Regular and Scouts, admitted to sick report in the year showed a reduction of 27.8 per cent. as compared with 1911 and 1912.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were 557 officers and 12,381 enlisted men of the Regular Army in the department, and 157 officers and 5,401 men of the Scouts, or a total of 714 and 17,785, respectively. The aggregate present and absent was 775 officers and

18,226 men. There were thirty deserters from the Regular Establishment, as against forty-two the year before, and three in the Scouts, compared with thirteen in 1912. The number of enlisted men sent to the United States for medical treatment was 254, against 190 in 1912. The Bureau of Constabulary has recently adopted a central file of the finger-print records of the criminals of the islands who have been sent to prison, and this file is expected to be of service in keeping undesirable characters out of the Scouts. The field inspections have proved of the greatest good, and the results show improvement over 1912. Of general courts-martial there were six of officers and 705 of enlisted men. In the case of the former four convictions were approved; in the latter, 645 were approved. There were 6,780 summary, 44 garrison and four regimental courts. Apart from seacoast defenses there was spent \$656,746, and \$228,000 was set aside for the construction of barracks and quarters for one battalion of Infantry at Fort Mills. Typhoons caused damage at military posts aggregating more than \$60,000. It is recommended that Congress authorize commutation of quarters in all cases when an officer not in the field leases quarters where government quarters cannot be furnished. Practically all the mapping by the Engineer Corps in the twelve months was confined to Luzon. The reconnaissance work supplemental to the survey covered about 2,351 square miles. A deflection board made according to drawings furnished by Capt. W. S. Wood, 2d Field Art., materially aided the batteries in the use of indirect fire in the last target practice. There are now six licensed pilots of Wright aeroplanes in the department.

Much benefit was derived from the instruction of Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, 13th U.S. Inf., who supervised the proficiency tests in target practice in the District of Luzon. Of the American troops seventy-two organizations were proficient and sixteen deficient. "The target practice of the department has been concluded satisfactorily during the past year," says the report, "but there seems to be a tendency to place the importance of training for known distance firing above field firing. This is due to the increased pay which is given for individual proficiency at known distances. There is too much time spent on this course of firing, which will probably be shortened when the new Small Arms Manual is issued early in 1914. The shooting of the Scouts has shown a marked improvement. They are becoming good shots and take great interest in this class of training."

PEACE AND THE STRONG MAN ARMED.

The ignorance respecting naval affairs among members of Congress is often thrown into strong relief by a debate on some naval matter. A striking illustration was given in the discussion in the House on Dec. 2 on the "holiday" proposed in the building of warships. Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Alabama, had the floor and had referred to the fact that Great Britain had 42 of the highest type of warships, Germany 26, the United States 12, France 11, Russia 11, Japan 10 and Italy 9. For purposes of classification, Mr. Hobson naturally grouped these nations in three classes: Great Britain, first; Germany, second, and the others in the third class. At once he was assailed with questions as to why he had classed the United States with France and Russia when it had one battleship more. Mr. Slayden, of Texas, seemed to be especially mystified and even after Mr. Hobson had tried to make clear the correctness of his classification, the Alabama representative had to face this interrogatory:

Mr. Slayden.—I want to ask the gentleman what he means by saying that the United States is third and not in the same class as those above? I do not get the significance of his definition of classes.

Mr. Hobson.—What I mean is that when there is a very narrow margin of difference in the number of battleships you put them in the same class; but if there is a gulf of difference, then you put them in different classes; so much that the United States stands among the third-class Powers, practically on a par with four others.

Mr. Slayden.—Does the gentleman really believe that the United States ranks in naval and military matter as a third-class Power?

To the credit of Mr. Hobson he kept his temper through all such questioning and sought to make his colleagues understand that with England leading the world in high-type ships by the comfortable margin of sixteen over the nearest competitor it is very natural that she should look with peculiar favor upon the idea of suspending warship building. But any such suspension of building would be unjust to the United States as Mr. Hobson pointed out. In a masterly presentation of the coast weakness of the United States he said: "If you look upon the Navy as you do upon the police, apportioned according to the property exposed, then, on our Atlantic seaboard and our Pacific seaboard and on our bays and harbors and our navigable rivers that could be either blockaded or entered by hostile ships, leading up from the sea, you will find that the United States has within gunshot of the water about 30,000,000 people and about \$37,000,000,000 of property. Taking the same calculation for Europe, Asia and Africa, it will be found that America has more lives and property exposed to naval attack than has all the rest of the world combined. Evidently it is not wise or just to condemn America to the grade of a single third-class power in naval protection."

An attempt of Mr. Hensley to get in a shot by citing the example of the undefended condition of Canada was brushed aside by Hobson who very bluntly explained that the reason Canada's border is not fortified is that England realizes it would be useless, and will engage in no war with the United States so long as we have Canada as a hostage.

Then Mr. Hensley asked whether Mr. Hobson meant to suggest the imminence of war with Germany. In reply Mr. Hobson stated that when "in 1904 Germany hoisted her flag in Venezuela we were the second naval power in the world, and our fleet available in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic was probably 40 to 45 per cent. superior to that of Germany. There was nothing for Germany to do, when we requested her to retire, but to retire, and she retired gracefully. But before we gave our request to her to retire we were human enough to assemble our whole fleet at Guantanamo, put it on a war footing, and despatch Admiral Dewey from the Navy Department to take command; and when he was there with the whole fleet we very

courteously requested Germany to retire, and she retired gracefully.

"I assume that the desire for the expansion of German commerce in South America has not declined since 1904. Assuming that for these reasons Germany hoisted her flag somewhere near the Panama Canal, or somewhere, in South America, and violated the Monroe Doctrine, I submit to the lovers of peace that when America called on Germany to haul down her flag, America should not stand in the relative position of twelve capital ships to twenty-six, with Germany in absolute control of the sea, so that not only could her ships take the aggressive against our coasts, but her troops would be available to land and ours would for a long time be powerless to offer effective resistance. The Panama Canal would fall into their power."

Mr. Hobson went on to show that a similar thing had happened in Mexico during the American Civil War. France took advantage of the war to send troops into Mexico, but as soon as peace between the States was concluded France was ordered out and got out because the United States then had control of the sea with the best Navy in the world, not to speak of the Army under Sheridan on the Rio Grande. The true way, Mr. Hobson said, to stop the armament race is not to cease with the English far in the lead, but is for the United States to develop its fleet till it equals the fleet of Germany in the Atlantic and the fleet of Japan in the Pacific. Then with the Monroe Doctrine safeguarded and the open-door policy in Asia assured by the naval power of the United States, the futility of entering into a race with the United States in naval building would be manifest and the race would come to a stop naturally. But to suggest a stoppage in building with the United States among the smaller Powers in warship strength is to encourage conditions that make for war. In this debate Mr. Hobson with his grasp of naval matters easily proved himself the match for any and all antagonists.

INTERNATIONAL MANEUVERS AT TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, China, Nov. 15, 1913.

Nearly 7,000 troops of the world's greatest Powers took part in the combined maneuvers of all foreign troops in Tientsin, held on Nov. 12. The operations were a defense of the city somewhat after the manner in which the troops of the Powers were associated in 1900 when they successfully tried conclusions with the Boxers. China is, perhaps, the only country where such a combination is now possible. Similar operations were conducted in Crete some years ago, but less extensive, and they did not include the fighting men of the United States.

By order of Col. John C. F. Tillson, 15th U.S. Inf., the United States troops of the China expedition, less Company D, on guard, took part in the maneuvers, Major Charles C. Clark, 15th Inf., commanding. All the American officers save one, Major P. E. Pierce, on leave, were at the scene of operations. Those actually engaged were: Col. J. C. F. Tillson, umpire, Lieut. Cols. A. N. Stark, E. A. Root, Major C. C. Clark, Capts. J. A. Burkett, L. W. Caffey, Bryan Conrad, P. W. Davison, J. M. Love, C. C. McCormack, J. McA. Palmer, Lieuts. C. Abel, E. S. Adams, O. S. Albright, J. C. Drain, H. I. Harris, C. L. Sampson, H. L. Walhall, J. C. Waterman, W. R. Wheeler, G. A. Wieser, D. H. Cowles, B. A. Dixon, O. O. Ellis, E. B. Garey, A. Lee and F. M. Miller.

Our troops, in O.D. breeches, shirts, sweaters and caps, and carrying lunch in a haversack, reported to Major Clark shortly after 9 a.m. at their assembly point, on Rue Dillon, and marched to the rendezvous of Column No. 1, to which they were assigned, which was on open ground near the International Bridge. Companies A, B, C, I and K formed one battalion; attached were the Machine-Gun Platoon, Mounted Detachment, Hospital and Signal Corps Detachments. The Signal Corps men were under Capt. Bryan Conrad, Lieut. G. A. Wieser reported to Major Clark for duty. The troops carried full field equipment and twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man. Lieut. L. A. McClure, 15th Inf., reported to Brig. Gen. E. T. Cooper, British army, to receive orders for the American command.

Some of our officers and men were assigned to other commands. Lieut. Alva Lee, 15th Inf. (mounted), and twenty men (dismounted), reported to Major Gautier of the French army, wearing helmets to distinguish them from the Northern force of the maneuvers. Each company of the battalion sent four men for this detachment. The band were assigned to duty as litter bearers, except two snare drummers who went with the machine-gun platoon to use their drums to simulate firing. A mounted orderly from the U.S. troops was detailed to accompany Major General Sato, of the Japanese army, who was umpire-in-chief.

On Nov. 12 the Northern Force was in command of Brig. Gen. E. J. Cooper, British army, the order of troops, from right to left, being as follows: Germans, British, Americans, Japanese, French, Russians, Austrians. Each nation sent a staff officer to General Cooper to receive special orders and the plans for the day. To represent the enemy each nation sent one officer (mounted, and who could speak French) and twenty men, each man to represent a company of 200 men; except the French who sent two guns to represent a battery and the Germans, who sent mounted infantry representing 100 men. The British sent two machine guns in addition.

The British and the Americans were the only forces to have field hospitals with them. Both pitched tents in secluded spots and these establishments were fully equipped. The Japanese had an extensive outfit for Red Cross work. The French band was present and after their final charge played the *Marseillaise*. The Russians and Americans were the only troops carrying a blanket roll.

The selection by the other commanders of the Japanese commander, General Sato, as umpire-in-chief, was a high compliment to him, which he gracefully acknowledged at the close of the campaign. The other umpires with the Northern Force were one British, one French, and one German officer; with the Southern Force, one German and one American officer.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

The general idea of the maneuvers was that an attack had been made on Tientsin by a Southern force on Nov. 11. They were beaten by the defenders, and in their retreat they burned bridges and endeavored to retire to their ships at Taku. The Northern force (defenders)

set out in pursuit to cut off the retreat of the Southerners. They erected pontoon bridges over canal and river and crossed to the vicinity of the railway station. General Cooper, commanding the Northern advance guard, received information that the enemy were building trenches for a rear guard, rendered necessary by bad roads and other misfortunes.

When the maneuvers began, shortly after nine a.m., Major Gautier, French army, commanding the Southern rear guard, had just received a message from his commanding general that his retreat was delayed and that the rear guard should delay the enemy at all costs till mid-day. The Northern force advanced one column by the International Bridge, a second by the Paitang road and a third across country. With dramatic suddenness Cossacks and French mounted infantry dashed out as scouts for the Northerners, and after a wait the advance was pressed forward. Tientsin city lay to the right, and the Arsenal, straight ahead, figured as an impassable lake.

The French and Russians moved out of the shelter of trees fringing the canal and commenced the pursuit. Their front presented one long serried line which moved forward steadily. Chinese gravestones offered excellent cover. The light green uniform of the Russians made it almost impossible to distinguish them against the surrounding landscape, but the blue of the French showed up very prominently. The advance on the left wing was also made with great caution. Little was to be seen until half the distance from Tientsin to the enemy's rearguard had been covered. Then the French commenced to run in a half-crouching attitude from point to point. The Russian machine guns were sent to the front and the whole flank swung away to the right concentrating on the advancing enemy's line. Mounted men were galloping in all directions, the ponies taking the deep gullies and rough ground in splendid style. Field guns were brought into play and the whole line remained motionless while the trench in front was bombarded.

Then the advance pressed on. Once clear of the hummocks and gullies, the speed of the pursuing force increased. Shortly after the bombardment the whole line was going from point to point at a run. The right wing of the French and the Japanese troops went forward together. Machine guns began a tattoo and the troops ran from trench to trench to the accompaniment of their rattle. A few hundred yards further on the troops commenced firing. The French threw themselves at full length; the Japanese were down on one knee and fired individually and at intervals. The Russian machine guns came into play. A merry fusillade was kept up on the rear guard of the enemy until the order "cease fire" was given. The French mistook it, and with a great roar rushed up and took the low ridge behind which the Southerners lay. Perhaps it was a more fitting climax than the one officially intended. The last few hundred yards the French had risen, run and dropped into the trenches as one man and their fire had been pitiless. The charge of the French at the end was brilliant. The rapidity with which the Japanese brought their machine guns into action was another feature of the maneuvers.

At the close of the proceedings the two generals and the commanding officers assembled on the elevated road round which the battle had waged and congratulations were exchanged. General Sato expressed his appreciation of the good work done and afterwards made a speech to the assembled officers, which was interpreted by Major Tanaka. He said that generally speaking, both the defensive disposition of the Southern Force and the offensive operations of the Northern Force were properly done, and this international field day had been a success. Certain details that might be improved would be duly considered by each commanding officer.

"We have always thought," he said, "that the combined action of the international troops would prove a difficult matter, as all have different languages and different forms of tactics. However, it appears from our experience to-day that the difficulties are not so great as we had imagined and our confidence in our combined powers has increased proportionately. This happy issue is in great measure due to the mutual friendship and cordial relationship existing among the international troops. I thank you for the special honor you have so kindly extended to me, and I wish all success to the international troops for the future."

Such an event could not be passed by without some culminating social function, and this took the form of a tiffin at the Astor House Hotel, given by Major General Sato, at which the officers present and their nationalities, were: General Sato, Japanese; General Cooper, British; Col. John F. C. Tillson, United States; Col. M. M. Andlauer, French; Colonel Zaremsky, Russian; Major Kuhlo, German; Lieutenant von Mariaseric, Austrian; all commanders of their contingents here. Colonel Walters, British; Colonels Fujita, Nishihara, Japanese; Majors Fyffe and Robertson, British; Major Pringle, Major Pearce; Major Clark, United States; Majors Tanaka, Collardet, Kamiwura, Kurita, Oka, Capt. Hamilton Moore; Captains Natsowalloff, Picard-Destitou, Naito, Koppelman, von Shorntz; Capt. R. H. Sillman, Bryan Conrad, M. C. Kerth, 15th U.S. Inf.; Lieutenants Franchi, Corneff, Wendt and von Wilucki. The tiffin was voted a great success.

THE NAVY FLIERS.

Hammondsport, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1913.

Under the direction of Lieut. B. L. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Ensign G. de C. Chevalier, U.S.N., the summer camp here is being dismantled and with the Navy's new fleet of flying boats will be shipped south. In effect there will be two naval aviation camps this winter, the majority of the machines, with Lieuts. John H. Towers and P. N. L. Bellinger, Ensigns V. D. Herbst and Chevalier as the principal fliers, will be located either at Pensacola or at Guantanamo, while Lieut. B. L. Smith, Lieut. W. M. McIlvain, U.S.M.C., and two flying boats will be attached to the U.S.M.C. expeditionary force which will winter at the Island of Culebra of the Porto Rican group.

As direct results of the summer's season of flying and experimental work here under the direction of Capt. Washington I. Chambers, U.S.N., there has been developed a larger and more seaworthy type of flying boat; a combination craft adapted to either land or water flying which Captain Chambers has named the "O W L" type, (over water and land); and a practical automatic stabilizing device. Experiments with the different types of machines were superintended by Glenn H. Curtiss, who co-operated with Captain Chambers in their design and construction.

As shown in Captain Chambers's annual report, the Navy purchased a Sperry gyroscopic stabilizer early last spring and attached it to Curtiss flying boat C-2. Practical experiments were made with the device last year in a flying boat owned by the Army at San Diego, Cal., and

continued this summer under Captain Chambers. Many flights were made in which the operators attended to the directional controls of the machine and left the actual balancing of it to the gyroscopic device. The longest flight was of about one hour, a round trip of more than forty miles, made in squally weather, but Lieutenant Bellinger found that the automatic stabilizer relieved him of the necessity of operating any but directional controls. All the later trials were with mechanism actuating both longitudinal and lateral controls. In the opinion of Mr. Curtiss, M. Bleriot and other authorities automatic stability is secondary to structural integrity, but is valuable in saving the operator much work in balancing the machine in rough weather. It also corrects the tendency of unqualified aviators to over-control their machines, by diving, climbing or banking too steeply.

In a single flight of one hour twelve minutes the first of the new fleet of Curtiss flying boats for the Navy passed all official requirements. For the first time tests were made with both naval observers aboard—Lieut. B. L. Smith and Ensign G. de C. Chevalier. A total useful load of 690 pounds was carried. The boat rose from the water both with and against the wind, and in the duration test of one hour, piloted by Francis Wildman, it climbed to more than 3,000 feet and traveled sixty-one miles, a round trip between Hammondsport and Penn Yan. In speed climbing the boat easily made 1,500 feet in thirteen minutes. The fastest mile over measured course was in fifty-four seconds, nearly sixty-seven miles per hour. Three more Curtiss flying boats will be delivered to the U.S. Navy during the next two weeks, if present expectations are realized. With its highly polished hull and cockpit of mahogany, upholstered in dark brown corduroy, the big machine made a beautiful picture. Especially designed to meet naval requirements, the boat has a highly arched forward deck which shields the occupants from wind and spray and makes swamping practically impossible. Instead of the usual flat bottom this boat has a double concave, better able to withstand heavy seas; it alights on the water with no perceptible shock. The wings spread about thirty-five feet, with a chord of sixty-six inches. A gap of seventy-two inches separates the planes. They are covered in heavy unbleached Irish linen, treated with a semi-transparent "dope" which makes the fabric impervious to oil, gasoline or water. On the gliding test, with a heavy load and against a light wind, the machine glided nearly three miles in three minutes ten seconds from an altitude of 3,000 feet. Ensign Chevalier, who has been flying the boat, was delighted with the new machine. He rode during the trials in the after cockpit. "It is a wonderful craft," he said, "and shows an almost unbelievable advance in every detail over the machine acquired only a year ago."

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF POLO.

As indicated in the subjoined statement given out at the War Department, the game of polo is to receive official recognition. After giving it considerable thought the Secretary of War has reached the conclusion that the game is of real value to the Army, as it will not only improve horsemanship, but will encourage younger officers generally to engage in healthful outdoor sport. It will be noted that the plan in the War Department is quite comprehensive. In the opinion of those who are interested in the game it will result in the formation of an Army Polo League which will excite interest outside the Service as well as in it. Under the new arrangement the polo championship of the Army will be an honor second only to the Army and Navy football championship.

ORGANIZATION FOR ARMY POLO ASSOCIATION.

1. The Army Polo Association shall be organized under the direction of the Chief of Staff for the purpose of developing polo in the Army and controlling it for the best interests of all concerned.

all concerned.
2. The officers of the Army Polo Association shall be:
(a) The Assistant Secretary of War, who shall be, ex officio, honorary president of the Army Polo Association; (b) the Chief of Staff, who shall be, ex officio, the honorary vice-president of the Army Polo Association; (c) the delegate from the Army to the Polo Association of America, who shall be, ex officio, chairman of the Army Polo Committee and its representative in all dealings with the Polo Association of America (in case of vacancy to be selected by the Central Committee in consultation with the Polo Association of America); (d) the secretary, who shall be appointed annually by the Chief of Staff. The secretary shall also act as treasurer of the Army Polo Association.

3. The control of polo in the Army shall be vested in the following committees: (a) The Army Polo Committee, which shall be composed of one polo representative from each post or station where polo is played. Each polo representative shall be appointed by his post commander, and shall transact all business through the post commander; (b) the Central Committee, which shall be composed of one officer of Cavalry and one officer of Field Artillery appointed by the Chief of Staff from the officers of those branches stationed in Washington, the polo representative from Fort Myer, Va., and the secretary of the Army Polo Association; the chairman of the Army Polo Committee shall be an active member of the Central Committee whenever he is in Washington; (c) the several post polo committees, which shall consist of the post polo representative (appointed by the post commander), a representative from each duly organized polo club from organizations stationed at the post (elected by the club) and the duly elected captain of each duly organized polo team from organizations stationed at the post (ex officio members).

4. The duties of the polo committee shall be: (a) To exert every proper effort to further the development of polo in the several posts; (b) to bring to the attention of the Central Committee all matters requiring the action of the War Department or of the Polo Association of America, and to keep the secretary fully informed of the progress made in polo at the several posts; (c) to take prompt action on all matters referred to them by the War Department, the Polo Association of America, through the polo delegate, or the Central Committee, to make timely preparation for the entry of teams in tournaments approved by the War Department, and to comply with all arrangements made for tournaments which have been made by the Central Committees; (d) Not to enter any tournament in which civilians participate without referring the matter to the chairman of the Army Polo Committee to ascertain whether or not such tournament has the sanction of the Polo Association of America.

5. The duties of the Central Committee shall be: (a) To submit every matter of interest to Army polo players to several post representatives and to take no action of importance except in emergencies without first obtaining or attempting to obtain the consensus of opinion of the several post representatives; (b) on or before Jan. 1 of each year to draw up an annual program for Army polo tournaments in the United States and to submit such program to the several post representatives, who shall each, on or before Feb. 1, return this program to the Central Committee, together with any suggestions or modifications they may desire to submit; this correspondence, together with all other correspondence between the Central Committee and post representatives, shall pass through the post commanders concerned; (c) upon receipt of the program as returned by the several post representatives, the Central Committee shall embody as many suggestions or modifications as meet with the approval of a majority of post representatives and lay the amended program before the chairman of the Army Polo Committee, who shall then confer with the Polo Association of America in regard to

any matters which involve the participation of Army teams in tournaments held under the auspices of the Polo Association of America; the chairman shall then submit the program to the Chief of Staff, with the request that it be given the approval of the War Department; such portion of the program as may be approved by the War Department shall then be published promptly and sent to every post polo representative; (d) before such final tournaments the Central Committee shall appoint a subcommittee to manage the details; the captains of all competing teams shall be additional members of all tournament committees; (e) in its annual program the Central Committee shall include a set of eligibility rules for players and teams which shall, after approval, govern all tournaments for the year and which shall not be departed from except by consent of a majority of captains of com-

peting teams and the approval of the chairman of the Polo Committee; (f) in arranging annual programs the Central Committee shall be governed by the following general considerations: 1. That, if possible, some tournament play shall be provided for each regularly organized Army team, even though it is impossible, on account of expense, to have each team participate in such tournaments as may be held to decide the Army championship; 2. that, if possible, a series of tournaments shall be held for the purpose of deciding the annual Army championship, which series shall include as many regularly organized teams as possible; and 3, that, if acceptable to the Polo Association of America, an opportunity be given for the participation of Army teams in the annual tournaments of the Polo Association.

STRENGTH OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

The table below shows the organization and peace strength of the existing Organized Militia, the number of organizations which should be added to the existing Militia so that it may be tactically organized into

twelve divisions and five auxiliary divisions and furnish line of communication troops, the number of Reservists needed to mobilize and the number of Reservists needed to supply depot troops and casualties resulting from deaths, sickness, desertions and other losses incident to the first six months of active campaign.

shall be to represent the Army Polo Association in all its relations with the Polo Association of America and to preside at meetings of the Central Committee whenever he may be present in Washington at the time of such meetings.

7. The duties of the secretary shall be to keep the records of the Army Polo Association and to be custodian of its funds.

8. Assessments. Whenever expenditures are authorized by the Central Committee the secretary shall notify each polo representative of the pro rata share required of his post, and the post polo representative of each post shall collect this amount from the supporters of polo at his post. All expenditures shall be limited to the amounts actually necessary to transact the business of the Army Polo Association.

9. The details of this organization may be changed or amended by the vote of the majority of the Army Polo Committee, subject to the approval of the Chief of Staff.

PROF. BINGHAM ON MONROE DOCTRINE.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., Dec. 15, 1913.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your frequent editorial references to my little book and the Monroe Doctrine have made me wish that you could have taken the time to have read the book a little more carefully. You apparently have made out an excellent case against me by condemning me out of my own mouth, i.e., by quoting those paragraphs in which I have called attention to the Asiatic danger as proof that my position was false.

I should be very grateful to you if you would also quote the following paragraphs taken from the book in question, which show that, far from desiring to reduce our defensive power against Japan, the doctrine of joint support of a Pan American doctrine, or a doctrine of Pan-American defenses, puts us in a much better situation than holding to what the South Americans call "Monroeism," which inclines them to prefer making a Japanese alliance, rather than being our friends and allies:

It is conceivable that there may come a day when threatened foreign invasion or racial migration will make it appear advisable for us to reassert the principles of the original doctrine of America for the Americans. * * *

The Asiatic question is certain to arise sooner or later in South America. * * *

Is the Western hemisphere to become Orientalized? The people of Asia may be welcome to-day and unwelcome to-morrow. Are they to come without limit? If we decide that they should enter, well and good, but if we decide against such a policy, we shall be in a much stronger position to carry out that plan if we have united with the "A, B, C" powers.

If we still fear aggression, and desire to prevent a partition of South America on the lines of the partition of Africa, let us bury the Monroe Doctrine and declare an entirely new policy, a policy that is based on intelligent appreciation of the present status of the leading American powers; let us declare our desire to join with the "A, B, C" powers in protecting the weaker parts of America against any imaginable aggressions by the European or Asiatic nations.

* * * If it is necessary to maintain order in some of the weaker and more restless republics, why not let the decision be made, not by ourselves, but by a congress of leading American powers? If it is found necessary to send armed forces into Central America to quell rebellions that are proving too much for the recognized governments, why not let those forces consist not solely of American marines, but of the marines of Argentina, Brazil, and Chili as well?

As a matter of fact, it would be better to ask one of their squadrons to act alone, as the representative of the family. The important thing is—we must show our good faith. They doubt us. It must be our business to convince them of our integrity.

Do you really think that this is "a counsel to action that would bring about destructive conflict if not national disaster"? If the time comes when we shall have to defend the Panama Canal, shall we not be in a stronger position with friends and allies in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, than if we are at enmity with all Latin America by reason of our adherence to old-fashioned Monroeism?

Tersely stated, my position is that by giving up the words "Monroe Doctrine," or "Monroeism" as it is called in South America, we shall greatly strengthen our technical position in the Western Hemisphere by having powerful friends or potential enemies.

By adopting the words "Pan-American Defense" we place ourselves in a position to defend the Panama Canal against any possible attack from Asia or Europe, and obtain the assistance of the wealthy and rapidly growing republics in the Southern Hemisphere. Those who have traveled in Argentina and Chile, and have felt the intense feeling underlying the popular attitude down there toward the Monroe Doctrine, can appreciate most readily why it is that it would be tremendously to our advantage to give up this shibboleth which has for so many years been one of our national assets.

HIRAM BINGHAM.

ARIZONA'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

State of Arizona, A.G.O., Phoenix, Nov. 28, 1913.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since the recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury [see ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Nov. 22, page 359], which so vitally concerns the Militia, has been made on a case from this state, I am asking that I be allowed to present our side of this case before it is commented on by those who are not familiar with it, who might be inclined to point to it as one showing the waste of funds by the Militia.

The camp in question was held at the Wilmot Range "for instruction in rifle practice." It was similar in the work taken to those for officers and non-coms, authorized in the past by the Division of Militia Affairs, except it was for rifle practice and military drill instead of field service work. In addition to the ordinary course prescribed, some experimental work was tried.

The order prescribed that not more than one officer and five men from each company should attend on pay, but additional officers attended on their own time. The staff officers made the additional number that attended on pay, with the exception of the disbursing officer, who received no pay. This camp probably had no greater proportion of officers than many of the department and other matches of the Army. While a larger proportion of the funds for the promotion of rifle practice may have been spent in this state on officers than has been spent on enlisted men, it has been done because it has been physically impossible to get results from any other method. However, it has probably not been called to the attention of the Comptroller that the D.M.A. has decided that funds for the "Promotion of Rifle Practice" can be spent "for ranges, rifle galleries, payment of certain civilians, and ammunition," and that troops participating in rifle practice cannot be paid from the fund for that purpose.

Because of the large area of the state we have not

enough funds to assemble whole companies of the regiment for rifle practice. The only other method is to assemble as many men and officers as possible that they may instruct their companies on their home ranges. Results count, and Arizona, under a process of elimination that is harder on the small states, maintains a rifle team that shoots in "A" class and was beaten this year by only five states. Also, in proportion to our population we have more N.R.A. clubs than any two and possibly three states. The membership is largely military.

The Comptroller takes for illustration "Companies A and B," each having two officers and forty men, both ordered into camp by the governor with the rest of the Militia. Company A has two men detained at home by sufficient reasons and Company B has three. Company A, having thirty-eight men in camp, has, under the regulations, performed actual field or camp service for instruction; but although Company B is compelled to attend and has, in fact, performed actual service, its members are not entitled to pay.

The point not commented on is that the disbursing officer is not allowed to pay transportation or subsistence for Company B. The state has issued transportation and the company commander has advanced money to pay for subsistence. The men must be subsisted in camp if they remain; if not, must be furnished transportation home. Who is responsible? It is unfair to require the company commander to pay these expenses, and if he does not attend camp his company will immediately become disorganized. It appears to me to be a case of punishing those who are willing to give their time and money for the neglect of others who remain at home.

I agree with the Comptroller, who does not question "the desirability, possibly the necessity, for some provision looking to a cure of alleged defects in the present system." All National Guard officers recognize the necessity. But government without representation is monarchial in tendency, and laws governing the Militia should provide that experienced Militia officers have some part in making of regulations for the Militia. It is useless to deny that the refusal of Army officers in the Division of Militia Affairs to accept and act on recommendations from Militia officers or to consider their advice is the real reason for differences. This is also the reason for the supposed difference between the Militia and the Secretary of War.

Naturally I believe that the decision of the Comptroller is in accordance with the present law, but he has shown the necessity for the immediate passage of laws for the government of the Militia under which such regulations could not be issued. Compensation always should precede demand for service. It would be as foolish to expect Congress "to provide for arming" the Militia without providing funds for that "arming" as it is to expect it to prescribe "discipline" without providing funds to enforce that discipline. "Discipline" is a hard thing to enforce where there is no compensation offered for service.

CHARLES W. HARRIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff, National Guard of Arizona.

STUDENT INSTRUCTION CAMPS.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 25, 1913.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The idea of Mr. Sturgis Lawrence in his letter published in your edition of Nov. 15 in regard to extending the scope of the student instruction camps beyond the two weeks' encampment is a very good one. I think his plan could be extended a little more and made to cover a larger field. In San Francisco is located an independent military company called the California Grays, composed of young business men of the community, and organized and drilled under the rules prescribed by the U.S. Infantry Drill Regulations. It was organized on May 10, 1890, by boys about the age of fourteen years, and has been in continuous active service since that date. The age limit has gradually been increased, so that now all members must be over twenty-one years of age and must pass a physical examination. The company is armed and equipped at its own expense, receiving no assistance along this line from the state or National Government. It is, however, subject to be called into active service of the state by the Governor thereof, under authority of the state law, by virtue of which it is permitted to carry arms.

The Grays have recently joined the National Rifle Association, and are taking up both gallery and range rifle practice. Drills are held on each Tuesday evening throughout the year, with the addition of two or three week-end instruction camps in the summer months. During the San Francisco fire this company acted as headquarters guard under Brig. Gen. John A. Koster, N.G.C., and has acted as escort and guard of honor to President William H. Taft, Secretary of State Philander C. Knox and Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan, and has also acted as the official guard of honor for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Now, as this company has made such good progress, without any outside support or instruction, is it not reasonable to state that the War Department could devise some plan to form evening schools of instruction in communities of sufficient size to furnish the number of men necessary to make up a company? These schools to be under instructors appointed by the War Department and to give a course of study covering the same, if not more ground than the summer instruction camps. In this way a great reserve of men, sufficiently trained to be called into service in emergency, could be built up.

WALLACE M. HUSSEY.

A CRITIC OF THE ARMY.

Dec. 8, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
Referring to your purported resumé of my article to you dated Nov. 15, I beg to take the following exception to what you have stated:

1. You state that I am the Adjutant General of the state of Texas. There was nothing about my letter heads or signature that could lead you to conclude this—I am not the Adjutant General of the state of Texas.

2. You state "as he does not correctly describe the Regular Army organization his statement is misleading." You did not publish what I stated hence your readers could not tell what I said. I beg to state that I made no misstatement about the Regular Army organization as it exists at Texas City, or in the Department of Texas. You then, for the information of your readers, publish a list of troops at Texas City and Galveston, and the Department of Texas.

I stated that the so-called war strength division at Galveston did not conform to the requirements of Circular 8; you infer that it does. Then you go ahead and

publish a list of the organizations comprising same in which you show that there is a shortage of one regiment of Artillery, one company of Engineers, one company of Signal Corps, three Field Hospitals, three Ambulance companies. You do not mention what amount of supply trains, pack trains and ammunition trains are with the division. I stated that the Department of Texas had three brigadier generals in it in command of what might be the appropriate command for one brigadier general. You then give the troops that compose this department; you include in it two regiments of Cavalry—5th and 9th—which are stationed in Arizona according to your paper. (The whole state of New Mexico intervenes.)

I inferred that if this was a so-called division it did not come up to the requirements of the War Department in Circular 8. You call my hand and infer that it does conform. If the force at Galveston in command of a major general (and I again say—most of the time only one brigadier general—take the time from Feb. 15 to July 1), is not to be considered a division then I made no statement that would say that it was. As it is in command of a major general it must be assumed that it is a division. Circular 8, War Dept., has no effect on company organizations in the Guard, but does try to eliminate general officers from improper tactical and administrative units. Please let me know if you consider the division or force at Texas City as per your summary of same as a force appropriate to the command of a major general as per the requirements of Circular 8, War Dept.

P. C. TOWNSEND, Brig. Gen., T.N.G.

ANENT THE CANTEEN.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 8, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:
I have just recently seen a clipping from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in which you state that a certain lady, Regent of the D.A.R. in a Missouri town, had received an "impudent" letter from me. This letter, asking the rescinding of certain action respecting the "canteen," was sent to all the Chapter and State Regents in this country, about 1,500 in all, and my files supply conclusive proof that it was not considered "impudent" by the recipients generally. The overwhelming majority of the replies, in the ratio of about 10 to 1, report not only complete sympathy with the letter but official action accordingly.

I wish to disclaim most explicitly any intention to reflect upon Army officers generally, and respectfully insist that my letter does not justify any such inference. In order to keep within the bounds of my actual information I expressly limited my utterances to "a few." My authority is the word of an officer, which I have always understood to be as good as any man's bond. I am not in any degree lacking in respect for the men who represent the United States in the military service, though, in common with other civilians, I sometimes get a little impatient at the apparent resentment of some of them over expression of the convictions of the people who support the Army on a matter of general public importance, like this, for example, which involves a moral element.

I would not presume to set my judgment against that of any trained officer on any question peculiar to the Military Establishment or within his special professional knowledge, but I am as much of an expert in my own field as these officers are in theirs, and the essence of the "canteen" question is not peculiar to the Army. There is not a single proposition involved in it which has not in material substance been involved in local "no license" and state prohibition campaigns for the last half century. And we believe that the people have a right to insist, in the light of the new movement against alcohol everywhere, that their government shall not take a backward step, thereby becoming itself and making them responsible for any phase of the liquor traffic. Also that they have a right to expect that the officers as public servants shall cheerfully accept the decision of the public on this question.

We are simply asking that this action be reconsidered and rescinded because it is outside the province of such an organization, a point which, according to correspondence in my possession, has since been recognized and admitted by the president general and the executive board of the D.A.R. in deciding that such controversial questions shall not be brought up in the future.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
Legislative Superintendent Temperance Society
Methodist Episcopal Church.

A FINE RECORD OF MARKSMANSHIP.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Nov. 14, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In connection with the statement you published in your issue of Nov. 8 that Secretary of War Garrison is anxious, if possible, to improve the general efficiency in the Army and National Guard in marksmanship, the enclosed letter from the Western Department should be interesting. As stated by a writer from Company L, 30th Infantry, if this record has been equalled we inquire to know by whom, when and where.

The companies were commanded by the following officers: E, by Capt. Joseph C. Castner (major, 21st Inf.); F, by Capt. Perry L. Miles; G, by 1st Lieut. Philip B. Peyton; H, by Capt. Walter Harvey.

Can you beat it? Also, Sergeant Verree, Co. G, won the Wimbledon Cup. Can you beat it?

2D BATTALION, 14TH U.S. INFANTRY.

Headquarters Western Department,
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30, 1913.

From: Acting Department Adjutant.

To: Commanding officer, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash.

Subject: Target practice.

1. The department commander directs me to express his appreciation of the excellent results obtained by the 2d Battalion of the 14th Infantry in known distance rifle firing during the current practice season.

2. The conscientious manner in which the practice and instruction of these troops has been carried out is clearly shown by the following results:

Organization.	Expert riflemen.	Sharp-shooters.	Marks-men.	Unqualified.
Company E	10	47	7	5
“ F	26	41	3	3
“ G	21	36	9	0
“ H	10	40	15	5
Total	67	164	34	13

J. H. HINES, Major, 6th Inf.

USING THE MILITIA AS VOLUNTEERS.

That the Volunteer Army bill (H.R. 7138) be amended so that the Organized Militia will be considered first in forming a volunteer army has been recommended by the Secretary of War. As the bill was drawn by the War College it was assumed that the National Guard would be available for foreign service. The bill, in a modified form, appeared in the 60th, 61st, 62d, and is now up in the 63d Congress. It was originally sent to Congress with a special message by President Roosevelt. At that time it was drawn up as an amendment to the Dick bill.

The Volunteer bill therefore was intended to give the President authority to raise volunteers after the Organized Militia had been called into Federal service. It was assumed that the Dick bill provided a way by which the National Guard could be organized into an all-around military force and placed practically on the same status as the Regular Army. This gave a preference to the National Guard and its officers.

It is found impossible to follow this procedure as the Attorney General's decision materially limits the sphere of the Organized Militia and makes it necessary to provide some way of taking care of it in the Volunteer Army bill, it being no longer held to be what the framers of the Dick bill assumed it to be. The Secretary of War in looking over the Volunteer bill noted that it failed to provide any plan for calling the Organized Militia into the Federal service. During the past few days he has conferred with a number of officers of the National Guard and consulted the authorities in the Division of Militia Affairs. As the result of these conferences Chairman Hay, of the Military Affairs Committee, has been asked to approve an amendment to the Volunteer Army bill which has already passed the House. This amendment will probably be inserted in the bill before it leaves the Senate Committee or otherwise on the floor of the Senate. One of the suggested amendments of the bill would provide that organizations of the Militia conforming to the requirements of law and War Department regulations and volunteering for service as a whole may be received into the Service of the United States as part of the Volunteer Army, and officers in service with such organizations may be commissioned by the President as officers of corresponding grades in the Volunteer Army and assigned to the same grades in the said organizations. This would necessitate adding to page 5, line 7, of the bill, "Except as otherwise provided herein." The proposed amendment appears to be broad enough to take care of the Organized Militia in the event of war as a second line of defense. It removes the disability of the Militia for foreign service and fixes definitely the status of the National Guard in the event of war. If a state maintains a division it will come into the Volunteer Army without any disturbance in its organization. The passage of the Hay bill with this amendment would appear to be a guarantee to the National Guardsmen that they will be given a preference in the organization of a Volunteer Army for war. None of the officers of the National Guard who come in under this provision will lose any rank by transfer to a volunteer force.

ARMY ITEMS.

President Wilson has approved the sentence of dismissal imposed by the general court-martial in the case of Capt. Frank H. Kalde, 18th U.S. Inf., who was recently tried in the Philippine Islands and convicted of charges involving embezzlement of funds belonging to organizations of his regiment, making false statements to an inspector general with reference to those funds, failing to collect money due to two companies in his regiment for supplies, advertising for sale a piano purchased by him on the instalment plan before fully paid for, etc. Captain Kalde served as an enlisted man in the 2d Infantry for several years previous to his appointment as second lieutenant in the 8th Infantry in August, 1900. He was promoted first lieutenant, 8th Infantry, in August, 1903, and to captain of Infantry April 3, 1913. He was assigned to the 18th Infantry Nov. 1, 1913. He was born in Minnesota and appointed from the Army.

The papers in the case of Major James B. Hughes, 1st U.S. Cav., were sent to the President Dec. 19. He was charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Lieut. Col. G. O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Military Attaché of the American Embassy in London, exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Physical Society in London on Dec. 16 his "wired wireless," a field apparatus whereby he demonstrated the possibility of using a single wire simultaneously for telephony, telegraphy and aerography. Colonel Squier's invention was described in our issue of April 20, 1912, and as was noted in an earlier issue was presented by him as a gift to the country.

The telegraph reports that a new Army altitude record was made at San Diego, Cal., Dec. 18, by Lieut. H. B. Post, 25th Inf., who ascended to a height of 10,600 feet, a gain of more than 2,000 feet over the previous record. The ascent was made in Army carrying aeroplane No. 23 from North Island. Lieutenant Post made the first 3,000 feet at an average rate of 540 feet a minute.

"Josh," an Apache scout well known to the Army, appeared as a witness before a court in Douglas, Ariz., under the protection of two United States soldiers as he was threatened by the brothers of an Indian named Shortenbread, whom he had killed in a drunken row. When Josh was asked about the threatened danger he said that he was no baby nor coward and would not be scared, but that the United States officials would not let him carry a gun.

Chaplain Headley's entertainment at Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 11, was for the benefit of the widow of Sergeant Lansing, an old soldier, who had served at this post for twenty-three years. The post exchange hall was filled, and all enjoyed music by the post orchestra and exceptionally fine lantern slides and moving pictures on "Scenic America," the performance closing very fittingly with "America" sung by the audience and beautifully illustrated by colored views. After taking out expenses a goodly sum of money was handed to Mrs. Lansing.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 6th Field Art., who has been delivering a series of illustrated lectures before the Pennsylvania National Guard, closes the course at Pittsburgh on Dec. 19. At the request of the Superintendent, the War Department has ordered him to lecture before the cadets at West Point on Dec. 26. In response

to a request of the states of New York and New Jersey the Chaplain will deliver the lecture, "The Mobile Army of the United States," in all the large armories of New York city. Major Dickson does not make any private engagements, and lectures only before bodies designated by the War Department. The Philadelphia papers are very lavish in the praise of his motion picture films and pronounce them wonderful. This lecture is illustrated by 8,000 feet of film, and military experts predict that it will be a great benefit to the Service to have the Army exhibited before the public as it really is.

As a sample of how well the units of the 10th U.S. Infantry on duty in the Panama Canal Zone fared on Thanksgiving Day, the menu of the regimental detachment is here given: Oyster stew, cream crackers; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce; mashed Irish potatoes, cream corn, French olives, French peas, brown gravy, celery, pickles; jelly cakes, mince pies, lemon cakes, apple pies; bread, oranges, bananas, butter, grapes, apples, mixed nuts; iced coffee, iced tea.

At a dance held by the members of the coast defenses of the Delaware at Fort Du Pont, Del., Dec. 11, 1913, in honor of the 81st Co., C.A.C., departure for their new station Fort Grant, Panama, was attended by about 600. Music was furnished by the 13th Band. Colonel Harmon and Mrs. Harmon led the grand march. There were twenty-four dances on the program.

The two addresses on our military weaknesses summarized below are important not only because of the information they conveyed, but because it is a hopeful sign for the country when the people and their local representative bodies want Army officers to appear before them and tell them the truth about our conditions. When the people come to know our real military needs, they will demand that we have a policy and a properly organized Army. In the Watertown resolution it is evident that the representative men of Jefferson county, N.Y., know what they want and are not afraid to demand it. In the case of the talk to the people of San Diego, there was a straight-from-the-shoulder presentation of the dangers which our unprotected coasts invited. There is no mystery in this soldier business. Men with sound business sense are able to understand it. Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A., who is known to many National Guardsmen of New York state as an instructor, delivered so effective an address on the military weakness of the United States before the board of supervisors at Watertown, N.Y., on Dec. 2, that the board adopted a resolution urging the formulation of a military policy and the maintenance of an adequate Army. Before the Men's Club of the First Congregational Church, of San Diego, Cal., a few days ago Major William C. Davis, U.S.A., commanding Fort Rosecrans, delivered an address consisting of the points he had made a few days before in a talk to the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego on the needs of the local military establishment. He drew some very striking pictures of our military weaknesses, as for instance when he said that our coast defenses, with the exception of those in the insular possessions and Panama, have remained practically stationary during the past decade while the fleets that may attack them have increased in strength 400 per cent. Any of the great sea powers could easily assemble the necessary transports and bring to our shores, in less than a month in a single expedition, from 100,000 to 200,000 trained soldiers, equipped for the field with all the modern appliances of war. To resist such invasion we could not at best assemble at any one point in a month more than 40,000 men of the Regular Army, and the National Guard could not furnish more than the same number. The enemy by making a feint of landing first at this port and then at that would soon have our forces scattered in driblets along the coast.

In an article on Philippine policy in the Philadelphia Public Ledger Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, says in his conclusion: "I agree wholly with the President that 'step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and failures; that we should more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control. We are beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino peoples. By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision."

A London correspondent of the New York Evening Post states that the report that Lord Haldane's Thanksgiving speech has been received in America with "lively pleasure" means the removal of one of the chief causes of irritation in Anglo-American relations. The English, with other foreigners, have regarded our Monroe Doctrine as a sort of a dog in the manger policy, forbidding their interference in Central and South American affairs without giving them any guarantee that we would protect their interests in those countries. The English regard the course pursued by President Wilson toward Mexico as indicating that the United States is at last fully accepting the responsibility for guaranteeing order and good government in Latin America. The methods by which she will discharge that responsibility are her own concern.

Col. William C. Rivers (major, Cavalry), U.S.A., now on duty as assistant chief, Philippine Constabulary, was on Dec. 16, 1913, detailed for service as chief of the Philippine Constabulary with the rank of brigadier general, to take effect Jan. 1, 1914, vice Major Henry H. Bandholtz, 29th Inf., heretofore relieved from duty as such chief. Colonel Rivers will be relieved from duty as chief, Philippine Constabulary, March 31, 1914, and will return to the United States. Major Herman Hall, 12th U.S. Inf., is detailed for duty as assistant chief, Philippine Constabulary, with the rank of colonel, to date Jan. 1, 1914, vice Rivers, detailed on that date as chief of the Constabulary, and is detailed as chief, Philippine Constabulary, with the rank of brigadier general,

to take effect April 1, 1914, when Colonel Rivers is relieved March 31, 1914.

The War Department has asked the Agriculture Department if there will be any objections to shipping the mounts of the 7th Cavalry to Hawaii and exchanging them for the horses of the 4th Cavalry, which would then be brought to the United States as mounts for the 7th. This arrangement would result in a saving of something like \$200,000 for the Army. Otherwise, when the 7th is transferred to the United States it would be necessary to purchase new mounts for the regiment. It is proposed to place the horses of the 7th in quarantine on an island for some time before they are shipped to Hawaii. The War Department authorities are convinced that ample protection can be afforded by this plan and a great saving can be made for the Government.

Adjutant Gen. Lloyd England, of Arkansas, came to Washington on Dec. 17 to open negotiations with the War Department officials for the reorganization of the Arkansas National Guard to comply with the provisions of the Dick law. General England was a graduate of West Point 1896, and served in the Field Artillery, was later captain in the 11th U.S. Volunteers during the Philippine Insurrection, taking an active part in the actions of Aug. 7 and 13, 1898, resulting in the fall of Manila, in the insurgent attack on Manila Feb. 4-5, 1899, and in the advance on Manila, March 25 to 31, 1899. He is now a prosperous business man in Little Rock, Ark., and finds time to take an interest in the Service and the National Guard.

The lease of one room in Cottage No. 3, Manhattan Hotel, Manila, P.I., for an acting dental surgeon, is not necessary or legal, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. This case does not come under the Act of March 2 (37 Stat. 709) for commutation of commissioned officers, which provides that acting dental surgeons, if on duty with troops and if no quarters are available, may be allowed commutation of quarters. The Judge Advocate General holds that in the case of a retired lieutenant in the Army there is nothing in the status of a retired Army officer on duty at a military school under orders from the War Department which would operate in and of itself to keep him from a payment of a poll tax.

Surg. Gen. C. F. Stokes was one of the chief speakers at the Safety and Sanitation Conference which was held at Rumford Hall on Dec. 10, 11 and 12, at New York city. The subject of his chief address was industrial hygiene. Aside from this the Surgeon General participated in the general discussion of other topics. As the climax of a movement on for several months among the medical profession to urge the reappointment as Surgeon General of the Navy, of Charles F. Stokes, whose term is soon to expire, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, at its regular monthly meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution lauding the "brilliant work" of the Surgeon General.

At the meeting of the Cabinet on Dec. 19 it was decided to postpone action on the application of Major Gen. William P. Biddle, commandant, U.S.M.C., to retire and the selection of a new commandant of the Marine Corps, until after the Christmas holidays. As the President expects to leave next week for a three weeks' vacation, it is expected that there will be nothing further done for nearly a month. It is known, however, that the record of Col. L. W. T. Waller has been submitted to the President for his examination. There is reason to believe, if the President approves of Colonel Waller's record, that that officer will be chosen to succeed General Biddle.

The resignation of Asst. Paymr. Edward Collier Little, U.S.N., who since July, 1912, has been attached to the U.S.S. *Mayflower*, has been accepted. The reason assigned by Mr. Little for desiring to resign was that he wished to enter civil life. This does not accord with some unofficial statements, which allege other reasons. Mr. Little is a native of the District of Columbia, and was appointed in the Navy, July 10, 1906. Another change in the personnel of the *Mayflower* will result in the ordering of Lieut. Hugh Douglas to duty on the Pacific coast. He left Dec. 14 for his new station.

The 2d Cavalry left Fort Bliss for Galveston Dec. 18, where the regiment will take transport for New York. The 10th Cavalry arrived at Galveston on Dec. 14 and left for Fort Huachuca on Dec. 16. When the 10th relieves the rest of the 5th Cavalry in the field, the 5th will go north to its new stations. Headquarters and the 3d Squadron will go to Fort Myer, Va.; the 1st Squadron and Machine-Gun Platoon to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; and the 2d Squadron to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. This movement will be completed between Dec. 15 and Jan. 1.

The Outlook in its number for Dec. 20 presents Lieutenant Colonel Gaillard and Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., as typical examples of "the soldier of peace." Of Colonel Gaillard it says: "The war in which he was engaged was not with man, but for man, and with the forces of nature." General Scott has won his title "by the ability he has shown as a constructive as well as a destructive warrior."

The Military Service Institution, in consideration of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Army during the past months involving the presence of a large number of officers in the field on the Mexican border, and at the request of one of these, has extended the limit of time for submission of essays in competition for the gold medal prize of the Institution for the year 1913, to include Feb. 28, 1914.

In the notes of the report of the Adjutant General, published last week, a typographical error made the strength of the Army on June 30, 1913, appear as 295,485. It should, of course, have been 95,485.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

The Army transport Kilpatrick arrived at Galveston, Texas, Dec. 14 with the 10th Cavalry, en route to Arizona. The C.O. of the Southern Department was informed by telegram as to arrival.

The Army transport Logan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 13, with thirty-five officers including Captains Carson, 12th Cav.; Fisher, Coast Art. Corps; Cavenaugh, 19th Inf. Lieutenants Holliday, 12th, Collins, 15th Cav.; Baldwin, Coast Art. Corps; French, 7th, Adams, 23d, Taylor, 25th Inf.; one veterinarian, Major Ashburn, M.C., Hospital Corps; Sergeants 1st Class Fonteyne, Lngrinder, Westra, Killikelly; Sergeant Walton; three privates, duty; Sergeant Beal; twenty-one privates, discharge; one private sick; casualties, 582; general prisoners, twenty-seven.

The Army transport Sherman sailed from Manila Dec. 15 with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—Capts. James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., Daniel Van Voorhis, 8th Cav., William S. Wells, Jr., 7th Cav., Robert B. Powers, 7th Cav., Philip W. Corbusier, 8th Cav., and Alexander B. Coxe, 8th Cav., and Vets. J. R. Jefferis, 7th Cav. For San Francisco—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing; Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., Lea Febiger, 6th Inf., John W. Ruckman, C.A.; Majors William C. Cannon, Q.M. Corps, Melville S. Jarvis, Inf., Harry J. Hirsch, 8th Inf.; Capts. William I. Westervelt, 2d F.A., Charles G. Lawrence, 23d Inf., Moses T. Barlow, P.S.; Randal Kernan, P.S.; 1st Lieuts. Emery T. Smith, 5th F.A., William W. Gordon, Cav., Albert B. Kaempfer, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. James L. Collins, 11th Cav., Frederick H. Mann, P.S., Frank F. Scowden, 8th Inf., George P. Nickerson, 14th Cav.

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. THOMAS.

Following is the passenger list of the transport Thomas, sailing from San Francisco Dec. 5, 1913, for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam:

First class for Manila—Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., and wife; Col. E. A. Millar, 6th F.A., wife and daughter; Col. H. C. Davis, C.A.C., and wife; Misses M. K. Canset and I. H. Hilchen, Army nurses; Major J. F. McIndoe, C.E.; Major T. Q. Ashburn, Q.M.C., wife and son; Major J. C. Johnson, C.A.C.; Capt. Edwin Bell, 12th Inf., wife and two children; Chaplain J. M. Moose, 20th Inf., wife and two sons; Capt. G. F. Hamilton, Q.M.C., wife and two children; Capt. Emil Speth, P.S.; Capt. R. D. Carter, 17th Inf., wife and daughter; Capt. W. R. Standiford, 24th Inf., and wife; Capt. E. S. Stayer, 13th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Faulkner, 23d Inf., and wife; Capt. F. J. Lauber, Inf.; Lieut. Z. L. Henry, M.R.C., wife and three children; Capt. R. C. Davis, 17th Inf., and wife; Civil Engr. W. H. Allen, U.S.N., wife and daughter; Capt. E. J. Williams, 5th Inf., wife and son; Lieut. Isaac Spalding, 8th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Mach Garr, 4th Cav.; Lieut. A. R. Chaffee, Jr., 8th Cav., wife, child and mother-in-law; Dental Surg. F. D. Stone, U.S.A., wife and sister; Lieut. H. H. Arnold, 9th Inf., and wife; 2d Lieut. W. D. Geary, 8th Cav.; Lieut. O. R. Meredith, 27th Inf., wife and child; Lieut. J. A. Sarratt, 5th Inf.; Pay Clerk F. T. Neely, Q.M.C.; Pay Clerk C. Halla, Q.M.C., and wife; Pay Clerk H. A. Main, Q.M.C., wife, two children and sister-in-law; R. W. Olds, C.E. and supt. constn., Q.M.C., and wife; Mrs. S. Telleen, wife of veterinarian, Q.M.C., and son; Mrs. P. Mullin, wife of chief boatswain, U.S.N., and brother; Mrs. N. Horowitz, wife of lieutenant, C.A.C., four children, mother and father; Mrs. P. L. Wilson, wife of lieutenant, U.S.N., and child; Mrs. T. M. Foley, family of lieutenant, M.R.C., and three children; Mrs. F. Powers, wife of clerk, headquarters; Mrs. F. L. Fink, family of clerk, Q.M.C., and two children; Mrs. C. E. Whiton, family of electrical engineer, and son; J. T. Baugh, clerk, U.S.M.C.; William Whyte, ship's draftsman, U.S.N.; C. S. Lobingier, judge, Court of First Instance, and wife; Miss I. McL. Cole, fiancée of Lieutenant Herman; R. Mayes, elec. engr., Engr. Dept., and wife; Mrs. B. Weltner, wife of insular employee, and three children; O. E. Herremann, clerk, Q.M.C., wife and infant; J. R. Burgett, insular employee, wife and sons; C. H. Stephens, clerk, headquarters; Mrs. W. F. Morrison, wife of captain, 2d F.A., and child; W. A. Dunlap, clerk, headquarters; Mrs. F. Leach, governess with family of W. H. Allen, U.S.N.

For Honolulu—Lieut. Col. E. W. Atkinson, Inf.; Capt. G. de G. Catlin, 1st Inf.; Capt. G. L. Townsend, 1st Inf.; Capt. R. M. Culler, M.C., wife and child; Chaplain W. R. Scott, 2d Inf., wife and three children; Lieut. J. J. Philipson, 1st Inf., and wife; Lieut. J. L. Topham, 1st Inf., wife and infant; Lieut. R. C. Baird, 25th Inf., wife and infant; Lieut. A. E. Sawkins, 25th Inf.; Misses M. S. Cromarty and L. M. Keener, Army nurses; Mrs. A. L. Bump, wife of lieutenant, 25th Inf., and daughter; J. Milligan, employee Immigration Serv.; Mrs. E. M. Everitt, wife of lieutenant, 25th Inf.; Mrs. R. R. Reedy, wife of license inspector, Hawaii; W. B. Monsarratt, magistrate, Hawaii; J. McGarn, U.S. District Attorney, Hawaii, wife, three children and mother-in-law; W. M. Lux, rodman, Q.M.C., wife and child.

Second class for Manila—T. F. Butler, elec. sergt., C.A.C.; C. H. Kunz, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C.; J. O. Powell, ord. sergt.; Mrs. Hayes and child; W. E. Lucas, elec. sergt., 2d class, and wife; J. Hess, elec. sergt., 2d class, wife and child; C. J. Crispin, elec. sergt., 2d class, wife and two children; A. L. Greenswalt, elec. sergt., 2d class, and wife; two chief petty officers, U.S.N.; Mrs. G. C. Douglas, family sergeant, 1st class, H.C., and two children; M. J. Butler, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C., wife and three children; D. H. Cotter, Q.M. sergt., Q.M.C., and wife; governess with Mrs. Foley; Mrs. F. L. Evans, wife of chief yeoman, U.S.N.; Mrs. J. H. Lulejian, wife of carpenter's mate; Mrs. A. W. Mackenzie, wife of chief electrician, U.S.N.; A. C. Eldridge, ord. sergt., and wife; T. G. Durant, ord. sergt., wife and child; J. Murphy, M.S.E., U.S.A., wife and child; W. H. Stevens, elec. sergt., 2d class; M. H. Hagonah, master elec., U.S.A., and wife; R. F. Cole, engr., C.A.C., and wife; Edward De Leon, engr., C.A.C.; J. B. Farham, elec. sergt., C.A.C.; C. H. Ainsworth, A. F. Jennie, E. P. Hedstrom, A. J. Underwood, F. B. Robinson, A. K. Chambers, J. J. Maher, Theodore Hall, H. Morelock, P. R. Nelson, E. W. Davis, elec. sergts., 2d class.

For Honolulu—C. M. Barbour, 1st sergt., 25th Inf., wife and three children; Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of sergeant, 1st class, H.C., and four girls; Mrs. G. L. Hyde, wife of private, 1st Inf.

For Guam—W. H. Netley, chief mach. mate, U.S.N. Troops for Manila, 169 recruits and casualties, 6 enlisted men, U.S.N., 9 enlisted men, U.S.N.; for Honolulu, 222 recruits and casualties.

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to July 1, 1914.

	Feb. 5	Feb. 18	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Sherman	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Logan	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13

Incoming.

Schedule to July 1, 1914.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	22
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	22
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 11	24
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 3	July 11	23

attractive residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cothrell was a delightful setting for the scene. The ceremony room had an altar built in before the spacious fireplace, being a screen of Japanese and maidenhair ferns, banked in Bermuda lilies, with triangles of white tapers in brass candelabrum. At either end stood tall brass candlestick holding cathedral candles, and to either side were small white gates, back of which were huge baskets of white chrysanthemums. In front was a pedie covered in white satin. The marriage service was pronounced at high noon by Chaplain Thomas Livingston, 23d U.S. Inf., who came from Texas City for the ceremony, assisting the pastor of the bride, the Rev. Lewis Brown, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Indianapolis. After the entrance of the ministers came the bridal party, the orchestra playing the "Lohengrin" bridal chorus. Lieutenant Coles, in full dress uniform, was accompanied by his brother, Russel Coles, of Newcastle, Ind., as best man. The matron of honor was Mrs. Charles Mayer, Jr., a sister of the bride. Then followed Martha Fitton, the little ringbearer, and the bride and her father. During the ceremony the orchestra played "Du bist wie eine Blume" and the bridal music from "Tannhäuser." The bride, who is a brunet of the petite type, wore a gown of exquisite soft white satin, with motifs of point d'appliqué, which formed the sleeves. Her veil was of embroidered net, with a deep border of the real lace, and was becomingly arranged in cap fashion, held by a circlet of pearls and orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of bride's roses and valley lilies, tied in streamers of gauze, festooned with sprays of maidenhair ferns. Mrs. Mayer wore on her satin slippers the bride's gift, buckles of rhinestones and silver. An elaborate breakfast was served after the ceremony, the reception hall being adorned with green reed baskets filled with American Beauty roses, and in the dining room the table bore a mound of Mexican ivy, set in bride's roses, with a border of tiny rose trees, set in stiff little boxwood jardinières. The bride's cake in two tiers was surmounted by a miniature bride and groom before an altar of green. Following the Army custom, the bride cut her cake with the saber of the groom. The Army was represented by Capt. and Mrs. Grinstead and Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, of Indianapolis; and from Fort Benjamin Harrison were Major and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Harrison J. Price and Lieut. William Miller. Lieut. and Mrs. Coles were the recipients of many rare and costly gifts from all parts of the world. The gift from the regiment was an ice cream service of solid silver, a tray on which was a hand-wrought border and the server. On the top of the tray was engraved a "C" and on the reverse side "From the officers of the 23d U.S. Infantry." Col. and Mrs. Glenn, of the regiment, who are in Washington, sent a bread tray of Sheffield. After a wedding journey of two weeks Lieut. and Mrs. Coles will be at home in Texas City. The going-away gown of the bride was of Hunter's green duvetine, with a blouse of chiffon and net. She wore a hat of black velvet and black fox furs.

A pretty though quiet wedding was solemnized at Trinity Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, Dec. 13, 1913, when Lieut. Walter Jarrett Scott, 6th U.S. Cav., stationed at Texas City, Texas, and Miss Corinne Sophia Trube, only daughter of Mr. H. J. Trube, were united in marriage, Rev. Charles S. Aves, rector, officiating. The church was simply but artistically decorated in palms and ferns. The bride's only attendant was Miss Alma French. The bride entered with her father, and wore a traveling costume of dark blue chiffon broadcloth, with sealskin collar and cuffs. A waist of crinkle-mesh lace and black velvet hat with single white rose trimming completed her stylish costume. Her bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley in arm cluster and shower effect. The only ornament worn was a necklace and pendant of seed pearls, the gift of the groom. Lieutenant Scott had as his best man Lieut. James C. R. Schewenck, 6th U.S. Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. Scott left immediately after the ceremony for New Orleans, thence to New Iberia, La. The bride's gift to her maid of honor was a gold cross saber brooch. The gift of the groom to his best man was a gold stickpin in Cavalry design. On their return to Texas Lieut. and Mrs. Scott will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. French for a week before going to Texas City to the Southland Hotel.

An interesting double wedding at Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 4, 1913, was that of 1st Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Emeleen Marie Magooen and Mr. John Henry Magooen and Miss Juliet Carroll. The wedding was held at the Magooen residence which had been converted into a veritable bower of green and white for the occasion. At one end of the bowered hall was a background of green, massed with white asters and daisies, lightened by graceful bows of white tulle, and here the marriage service was read by Chaplain S. M. Lutz, 4th U.S. Cav. Miss Magooen, attended by her maid of honor, Miss Gertrude Hopkins, entered first through an aisle of white satin ribbon, and was followed by the other bride, Miss Juliet Carroll and her matron of honor, Mrs. Kamakia Magooen Anderson. Mr. Alfred Magooen was best man for his brother, and Lieut. A. M. Milton, 4th U.S. Cav., performed a like office for Lieutenant Tyler. Both brides were gowned in white charmeuse, trimmed with beautiful lace. Their veils fell over their faces and were thrown back after the ceremony. The bridal bouquets were of palest mauve orchids, tied in shower effect with ribbon of silver tissue and white tulle. Only intimate friends and relatives were present at the ceremony and wedding supper which followed.

Dr. and Mrs. George W. Bailey, of 3904 Walnut street, Philadelphia, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Anna McGill, to Lieut. Howard M. Lammers, U.S.N. The wedding will take place early in the new year.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Reed, of Savannah, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Josephine Evans, to Ensign Henry Hall Porter, U.S.N. The wedding will take place on Jan. 5 at Riverton, N.J.

One of the most beautiful events of the season was the marriage on Dec. 10, 1913, at the Southern Hotel, Texas City, Texas, of Lieut. Robert H. Dunlop, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Mason, sister of Mrs. James B. Kemper, wife of Captain Kemper, 11th U.S. Inf. The spacious parlor and lobby of the hotel were decorated with flags and greens, in which the regimental emblems of the 26th and the 11th Infantry were gracefully entwined. The bride, in a handsome charmeuse gown and veil of white, carrying bride roses, was accompanied by the bridesmaids in blue, with bouquets of violets and maidenhair fern. The wedding march was played by the band of the 26th U.S. Infantry. Mrs. Mason, mother of the bride, gave her in marriage, and the bridal party consisted of little Lucy Orr Kemper, flower girl; Mrs. Kemper, matron of honor; Mrs. Frank C. Mahin, maid of honor, and Misses Johnson, Stull, Waterman, Casteel and Nelson, bridesmaids. Lieutenant Dunlop was attended by Lieut. Emil F. Reinhardt as best man, and Lieuts. George C. Keleher, Lester D.

	Feb. 5	Feb. 18	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Sherman	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Logan	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13

CABLE BOATS.

BURNBSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding, in Alaskan waters.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. John K. Jemison, C.A.C., commanding, at Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. First Lieut. John R. Ellis will command about Feb. 15, 1914.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding, at Fort Wint, P.I. First Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen ordered to command about Jan. 15, 1914.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding, Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., commanding, at Fort Monroe, Va.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Daphne Carr, of London, England, and Lieut. John R. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., are to be married Jan. 2, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Gardiner, of Oakland, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjory, to 2d Lieut. William C. Harrison, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Flagler, Wash. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Reed announce the engagement of their daughter, Josephine Evans, to Ensign Henry Hall Porter, U.S.N. The marriage will take place in Riverton, N.J., Jan. 5. "The announcement of Miss Reed's engagement will be received with much interest in Savannah, where Miss Reed formerly lived," says the Savannah Morning News. "She has a large number of friends here, although she has spent the last seven or eight years in Chicago, Charleston and other cities studying art and china painting. Miss Reed is a sister of Mrs. Jack Kinsey and Mrs. Tudor Hall Chisholm, of Charleston. Ensign Porter is now stationed in Philadelphia."

Col. and Mrs. Eben Swift, U.S.A., have announced at Manila the engagement of their daughter, Clara, to Capt. Evan Harris Humphrey, U.S. Cav. (Major, Phil. Scouts). The wedding is to take place in January, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Shearer, of Carlisle, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rachel W., to Lieut. Carleton U. Edwards, 44th Coast Art. U.S.A., stationed at Fort Washington, Md., the marriage to take place in February.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, U.S.S., commanding the U.S.S. Hull at Mare Island, Cal., at a dinner aboard the ship on Dec. 6, 1913, announced his coming marriage to Miss Ethelwyn Carson, daughter of Mrs. E. W. Sargent. While the date is not yet fully determined upon, it is generally understood that the marriage will be an event of early January, and the couple will go soon afterward to Mare Island. Miss Carson, who formerly attended the Westlake School for Girls, finished in New York, and has therefore been much away from Los Angeles in the past few years. She is, however, a young woman of much personal charm, and has a wide circle of friends at Los Angeles who are eager to entertain with pre-nuptial affairs in her honor. The romance which culminated in a betrothal announcement began six years ago, when Lieutenant Jones was an ensign and his fiancée a schoolgirl, but the secret of their attachment was well kept until last summer, when the Sargents, accompanied by Miss Carson, went for an automobile trip to Shasta Springs. Mr. Jones was their guest during this outing. Another announcement of the engagement was also made on Dec. 6 at a beautiful luncheon party given by Mrs. Frank B. Yoakum, who entertained thirty-five guests at the Hershey Arms, Los Angeles. The guests were seated at four tables, each distinctive in its arrangement, and that at which the bride-elect presided was particularly pretty, with its centerpiece representing the Hull, while the place cards were held by tiny Cupids that floated upon corks in the water glasses. The color scheme for this table was white and green, and white blossoms with green foliage were arranged also on another table, where wedding bells were the central motif. One table had as its centerpiece a large slipper filled with Cecil Bruner roses and lilies of the valley, while another was bright with Dutch bouquets. The Stars and Stripes entered much into the decorative plan, and at the close of the luncheon hour a flag was unfurled near the place of each table hostess, and upon the national emblem were discovered the names of the betrothed couple.

A wedding charming in every detail was that celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus L. Cothrell, Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 13, 1913, when their daughter, Florence Jane Cothrell, became the wife of Lieut. Roy Howard Coles, 23d U.S. Inf. The

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Baker, Edward C. Rose, William D. Faulkner, James D. Burt and George R. Hicks, all of the 26th Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop left on a late train for Houston, en route to the West Indies for a month.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. David J. Craigie, U.S.A., a well known veteran of the Civil, Spanish-American and Philippine Wars, died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1913, after an illness of several weeks. He was born at Broomeside, Scotland, Dec. 6, 1840. He was appointed a first lieutenant of the 8th Iowa Volunteers Sept. 12, 1861, serving until July, 1864, when he was appointed captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers. He served in that capacity until Sept. 19, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service. He received the brevet rank of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., and the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Iuka, Miss. He was appointed second lieutenant of the 12th U.S. Infantry May 11, 1866; was promoted first lieutenant in October, 1867; captain in December, 1880; major, 25th Infantry, in April, 1898; lieutenant colonel, 8th Infantry, in January, 1901, and colonel, 11th Infantry, in April, 1902. He was transferred to the 17th Infantry in March, 1903; was appointed brigadier general Aug. 12, 1903, and was retired the next day at his own request after forty years' service. General Craigie was severely wounded in the battle of Shiloh in April, 1862, and after being taken prisoner and being wounded was left lying on the battlefield all night and until the following evening, when retaken by the Federal forces. He joined the 12th Infantry in Washington in August, 1866, and in 1868 moved with his regiment to the Pacific coast, being stationed at Angel Island and Fort Yuma, Ariz., to August, 1871, and then returned to Angel Island. Among subsequent duties he served at Camp Hallock, Nev., San Francisco, Whipple Barracks and Fort Verde, Ariz., Washington, D.C., Forts Grant and Bowie, Ariz., from which he moved in 1882 with the regiment to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. In July, 1887, he moved with the regiment to Fort Yates, N.D. General Craigie also served in Nebraska, on recruiting service and in the Philippines, where he saw service until 1903. In 1869 he married Miss Florence Mortimer, of Philadelphia. General Craigie had lived in Washington most of the time since his retirement.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., retired, took place on Dec. 9, 1913, from St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., the Rev. C. Ernest Smith conducting the services. From the church the body was laid to rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington accompanied by friends. The following officers were the pallbearers and were the classmates of Rear Admiral Niles: Rear Admirals G. H. Harber, N. E. Mason, Hugo Osterhaus, Uriah Harris and A. G. Berry; Commodore Richard G. Davenport, Comdr. John H. Moore and Lieut. J. Franklin. Taps were sounded at the grave after a detachment of sailors had lowered the casket.

Surg. William M. Wheeler, U.S.N., died in the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1913, after a long illness. He was born in New York June 22, 1874, and was appointed in the Navy May 27, 1896, and was last stationed at the navy yard at Norfolk, Va. He is survived by his wife and three children. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Carpenter Joseph A. O'Connor, U.S.N., retired, who died at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 6, 1913, was born in Virginia Sept. 18, 1870, and was appointed an acting carpenter May 27, 1897. During the Spanish-American War in 1898 he served on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis. He was placed on the retired list Jan. 13, 1906, on account of physical disability resulting from an incident of the Service. From Nov. 12, 1906, to Feb. 16, 1910, he was on active duty at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., this being his last active duty. At the time of his death he was under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Miss Cara Duval Nolan, sister of Capt. Robert M. Nolan, 1st U.S. Cav., died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 8, 1913.

Mr. H. C. White, father of Lieut. W. J. White, U.S.A., died Dec. 15 at his home in Chambersburg, Pa. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Charles F. Conry and Miss Edna, and Lieut. A. J. White, 10th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Panama.

Mr. Stephen C. Earle, father of Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., died at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 12, 1913.

Mr. Patrick Doyle, father of Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, U.S.N., died at Orangeburg, S.C., Nov. 26, 1913, in his eighty-first year.

Mr. Yates Pennington, nephew of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N., died at the Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 17, 1913.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor, 20th U.S. Inf., at Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 2, 1913.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. John N. Reynolds, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 16.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer are registered at Craig Hall, Atlantic City, N.J., where they will spend the winter.

A son, Richard Stearns Dodson, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. R. S. Dodson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Dec. 10, 1913.

Capt. E. K. Massee, 11th U.S. Inf., is at Rochester, Minn., where he was operated on by Dr. Charles Mayo. He expects to return to Honolulu shortly.

A daughter, Elizabeth Denny Brereton, was born to the wife of Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 12, 1913.

Surg. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Langhorne and Mr. John C. Calhoun were among those giving dinners at Washington at the Chevy Chase Club Dec. 14.

Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner at Newport, R.I., Dec. 14, for Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., and his daughter, Miss Katherine Knight.

As we announced several weeks ago, President Wilson will not hold the usual New Year's reception to the Army and Navy on Jan. 1, 1914. Brig. Gen. George Andrews, the Adjutant General, U.S.A., received official notice to the above effect from Major General Wood on Dec. 15.

Col. William R. Hamilton, U.S.A., retired, will spend the winter at Hotel Buckingham, St. Augustine, Fla.

Mrs. Ghent, wife of Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent, U.S.N., attached to the Nebraska, is spending the winter at the Westmoreland, Washington.

Mrs. Albert Todd, widow of Colonel Todd, U.S.A., has left Washington, D.C., for a visit of some weeks in St. Louis, Mo., and the South.

Mrs. John S. Loud, widow of Colonel Loud, P.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Longley, are registered at the New Ebbitt, Washington, D.C.

A son, Stuart Gilbert Fries, was born to the wife of Major Amos A. Fries, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 8, 1913.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison will spend Christmas in Philadelphia with Mrs. Garrison's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Morton.

A son, Charles Ellsworth Swartz, jr., was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. C. E. Swartz, 10th U.S. Inf., Nov. 29, 1913, at Ancon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone.

The Misses Wilson were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Breckinridge at the Country Club near Washington, on Dec. 17.

Mme. Camperio, wife of the former Italian Naval Attaché at Washington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N., at her home in Annapolis, Md.

Among "Carabao" present at the dinner of the order in Washington last week were the following officers of the Navy: Commodores J. C. Gillmore and J. T. Smith, Pay Dir. Samuel L. Heap, Paymr. V. S. Jackson, P.A. Surg. W. N. McDonell and Surgs. R. C. Holcomb and F. E. McCullough.

Lieut. Charles S. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams are spending the Christmas holidays with Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams at their apartment at the Ontario in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams will leave shortly for their new post at Fort Andrews, Boston Harbor.

Pay Dir. Lawrence Heap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Heap entertained at a dinner at their K street residence in Washington on Dec. 15, taking their guests later to the dance given at Rauscher's for the benefit of the friends of Columbia Hospital.

Mrs. Marlborough Churchill Wyeth, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wyeth, U.S.A., was hostess at a large tea at their residence, 1823 Nineteenth street, Washington, on Thursday, Dec. 18, from five until seven to introduce their daughter, Miss Dorothy Wyeth. Mrs. and Miss Wyeth will also receive Thursdays in January.

A most unfortunate accident occurred to 2d Lieut. J. W. McNeal, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Dec. 6, 1913. While out hunting at Fort Casey he accidentally shot himself in the arm. The doctors, however, hold out hopes for the ultimate recovery of the use of his arm. He is under orders to sail for the Philippines on the January transport, but this will probably detain his sailing a month or more.

Mrs. Pierson, the wife of Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th U.S. Cav., who has been of delicate health since a serious illness contracted in the Philippines two years ago, became critically ill on Dec. 1 with appendicitis, and was operated on at once by the post surgeon at Fort Clark, Texas. Her friends will be pleased to learn that she rallied quickly after the operation, and is on the good road to recovery at the present writing, Dec. 6.

Capt. William R. Rush, U.S.N., commander of the U.S.S. Washington, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Mrs. Rush gave a dinner of twenty covers in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Katharine Rush, on board ship on Dec. 12, taking their guests later to the hop in the sail loft at the navy yard. The table was decorated in pink roses and narcissus. Mrs. Rush wore a handsome gown of old rose satin and Miss Rush wore pink taffeta and white lace.

Among the exhibits at the International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation in the Grand Central Palace, New York city, this week, was the stretcher carrier invented by Mrs. French E. Chadwick, wife of Rear Admiral Chadwick, U.S.N. Mrs. Chadwick was present to explain her invention. John Hays Hammond has approved of the stretcher for use in mines, and it will soon be made a part of the safety and emergency equipment in some of the Western and Southern mining camps. The carrier weighs only four and a half pounds and is easy to carry.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N., retired, finished his assignments as one of the lecturers in the Department of Education of the city of New York on Friday evening, Dec. 12, and returned to the home of his married daughter at Herndon, Va., the next day. This is the tenth year the Chaplain has delivered his lecture on the "Old and New Navy" under the auspices of this department, and he has other assignments for the next course, which opens in January. He has a rare collection of slides covering the different eras in our naval architecture. There are some specially fine pictures of the Constitution, North Carolina and Congress, followed in chronological order down to the latest Dreadnought.

Says the Asahi Shimbun of Tokyo (which a correspondent translates for us from the Japanese): "On Nov. 3, the anniversary of the late Emperor of Japan's birthday, Mrs. Burnett, wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, U.S.A., of the American Embassy, Tokyo, submitted to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager the first set of the arrangement in English of his late Majesty's as yet unpublished works, representing about one thousand verses of his last work. Her accomplishment proving highly satisfactory to Her Majesty and the Imperial Bureau of Poetry, word to that effect was despatched to Mrs. Burnett by Her Majesty's representative several days later. Mrs. Burnett will therefore continue the work of accomplishing the entire translation, by which she is accorded a very great honor."

Miss Dorothy Trout, daughter of the late Capt. Henry G. Trout, U.S.A., and granddaughter of Gen. and Mrs. A. S. Burt, U.S.A., was introduced to society Dec. 13 at a tea given for her at the Portner, Washington, by Gen. and Mrs. Burt. Assisting were Mrs. R. J. Burt, Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Mrs. Chambers McKibbin, Mrs. Butler Price, Mrs. Charles C. Walcutt, Mrs. William Cochran, Mrs. William Beck, Mrs. Albert Stewart, Mrs. Carroll Porter, Mrs. Isaac Winston, Mrs. Curtis Hoppin, Mrs. Eaton Edwards, Mrs. F. V. Krug, Misses Merriam, Katherine Krug, Helen Kimmell, Esther Whiting, Esther Foote, Marie Peary, Dorothy Wyeth and Helen Heyl. A supper for the receiving party and an informal dance followed the tea. Miss Trout will give a dance Dec. 20 in compliment to the West Point cadets who will be in Washington for the holidays.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., will spend Christmas with his family at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Ladd, wife of Lieut. Col. Eugene F. Ladd, U.S.A., was hostess at a bridge tea in Washington on Dec. 16.

The birth of a baby boy on Nov. 13, 1913, is announced to Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Stritzinger, jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Folger are registered at the Hotel Crayet d'Albion at Cannes, France.

Mrs. Grote, wife of Major W. F. Grote, 11th U.S. Inf., has taken a furnished house for the winter in Wheaton, a suburb of Chicago.

Capt. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Langhorne were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Dec. 13, before the regular Saturday night dance.

Miss Lillian Menaugh, a popular member of Washington's younger set, left Dec. 17, for a visit to Lieut. C. F. B. Price, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Price at Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Mortimer L. Johnson, widow of the late Rear Admiral Johnson, U.S.N., and the Misses Johnson, of Portsmouth, N.H., are spending the winter in Annapolis, Md.

Miss Dorothy Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., is visiting Miss Katharine Ellis in Atlanta, Ga., where many festivities are being planned in her honor.

Lieut. Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., and Mrs. Osterhaus, who were recently married, arrived at Annapolis, Md., on Dec. 13, and are at their quarters in Rodgers Row, U.S. Naval Academy.

Capt. R. H. Van Deman, 21st U.S. Inf., was nominated this week for promotion to major; 1st Lieut. R. H. Hearn, 9th Inf., to captain, and 2d Lieut. J. H. Laubach, 19th Inf., to first lieutenant.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. Alexander E. Williams, U.S.A., who is spending the Christmas holidays in North Carolina, has leased the residence, 1828 Columbia Road, Washington, which she will occupy upon her return.

Mrs. Medorem Crawford, wife of General Crawford, U.S.A., will leave Washington early in January to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Medorem Crawford, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Crawford, in Texas City, Texas.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., and the officers of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station have selected Jan. 9, Jan. 30 and Feb. 20 as the dates for the dances to be given at the War College at Newport, R.I., this season.

Miss Vivienne Conline entertained three tables of auction bridge at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Dec. 17, in honor of Miss Kurtz, of Portland, Ore., who is visiting Lieut. Comdr. Thomas R. Kurtz and Mrs. Kurtz in Washington.

Major George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., Military Attaché at Berlin, conducted the technical arrangements of the shooting gallery, which was a feature of the bazaar for the benefit of St. Catherine's Home for Deserted Children given at the Hotel Esplanade, Berlin, on Dec. 13.

The marriage of Miss Frances Sherwood Saltrus Fall, of Milton, Mass., and Mr. George von L. Meyer, jr., son of the former Secretary of the Navy, will take place on Saturday, Dec. 20, at noon at the Church of the Holy Spirit at Mattapan, Mass. Mr. Meyer and his bride will live in Hamilton, Mass.

Justice Lehman, of New York, signed the final decree of divorce Dec. 17, 1913, in favor of Mrs. Lucy Drexel Dahlgren against Eric B. Dahlgren. The wife is a member of the Drexel family of Philadelphia, from which she inherited a fortune, and Dahlgren is a son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren.

Among those entertaining at dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C., before the Friday night dance, Dec. 12, were Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., and Mrs. Strauss, Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stevens, Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., Major Deane C. Howard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Howard.

The death of John Tully, seventy-six, said to be the last survivor of the crew which was aboard the Monitor when it engaged the Merrimac, is reported at Sherburne, N.Y. Tully was a recruit in the Navy when the Monitor was completed and volunteered when the call came for men to take the little boat to Chesapeake Bay and engage the Confederate armored boat.

Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., whose term as Surgeon General is soon to expire, was lauded for his "brilliant work" in a resolution adopted by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia at a meeting held in Washington, D.C., Dec. 17. The action of the association is in the nature of an endorsement of a movement said to be in progress among the medical profession of Washington and the country at large urging the reappointment of Surgeon General Stokes.

In the audience at the brilliant concert given by the Philadelphia Orchestra at the National Theater in Washington on Dec. 16 were Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crozier, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wood, Major Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon, Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, Miss Ethel MacMurray and Miss Julia Wood.

Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th U.S. Cav., has been granted a leave for thirty days, and left Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 10, for Fort Riley, Kas., where he will join Mrs. Guilfoyle for the holiday season. During the absence of Colonel Guilfoyle the command of the 9th Cavalry will fall to Lieut. Col. A. C. Macomb. Colonel Guilfoyle arrived in Douglas with the 9th Cavalry in the month of September, 1912, and has been on duty patrolling the border with his regiment ever since, and the officers and men have had plenty of hard work and activity. "Colonel Guilfoyle and his officers," says the Douglas Daily International, "have been very popular in Douglas and have at all times rendered every possible assistance in matters pertaining to the welfare of the city. The regimental band during the last summer gave regular Sunday afternoon concerts at the city park and has been available for all manner of public functions since their arrival in the city. The Colonel will carry with him on his vacation the best wishes of his hosts of friends here, who will be ready to extend him a welcoming hand on his return. During last summer Colonel Guilfoyle built for himself an adobe house at his headquarters near the ball park and equipped it with every modern equipment, and it is expected that when he returns to Douglas he will be accompanied by Mrs. Guilfoyle, who since the early part of last summer has been visiting her daughter, who is the wife of an Army officer now stationed at Fort Riley."

Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, wife of General Hoyle, will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. F. Graham, at headquarters, 15th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas.

A daughter, Katherine Fielding Greacen, was born Dec. 9 to Lieut. Walter Scott Greacen, 12th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Greacen at Sierra Madre, Cal., the home of Mrs. Greacen's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mason.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, M.O.L.U.S., held at the Cadet Armory, Boston, Dec. 3, 1913, a paper was read by Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, entitled "The Monitor and the Merrimac—Inside Information."

Capt. and Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., have been taking their farewell of Newport, R.I., as they left Dec. 18 for Washington, to spend the holidays, after which Captain Eberle assumes command of the receiving ship Washington at the New York Navy Yard.

Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N., was on Dec. 11 ordered detached as president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C., to assume duties as commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, relieving Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, ordered home.

Lieut. C. L. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams will be guests of the parents of the former, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams, at the Ontario, Washington, D.C., until after the holidays, when they will proceed to Fort Andrews, Boston, the Lieutenant's new station.

Mrs. Alexander M. Wetherill has opened her house, 2105 Locust street, Philadelphia, having returned from an extensive visit in Lexington, Ky., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Mr. Samuel Wetherill will return from a business trip in Florida for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Henry Whiting, widow of Lieut. Henry Whiting, is stopping at the "Inn" of the Lucky Bag Tearoom, Annapolis, Md. Her son, Lieut. Deshler Whitney, who has been seriously ill at the Presidio, San Francisco, will shortly join her there with his wife and small son.

Major J. D. Yost, U.S.A., retired, was in New York at the Hotel Astor for several days during the past week, and has now returned to his home in Boston, Mass. Major Yost came to New York to meet some friends who were returning from a visit to Europe and who will pass the holidays with him at his home.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Brig. Gen. Charles Bird, U.S.A., of Wilmington, Del., have been elected members of the committee of the National Red Cross Society. A large reception to the delegates was given at the residence of Miss Mabel Boardman in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 10.

Cadet William A. Snow, son of Major William J. Snow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Snow, of 1408 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C., will visit his parents during the Christmas holidays, and will have with him as guests Mr. Moses, Mr. Wales, Mr. Caperton, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Orane, all third classmen at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Preceding the weekly dance at the Army and Navy Club in Washington on Dec. 12 Capt. and Mrs. S. J. Bayard Schindel gave a large dinner party. Those present were Judge and Mrs. William Bailey Lamar, Col. and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler, Major and Mrs. Charles Crawford, Major and Mrs. H. A. White, Major and Mrs. I. L. Hunt and Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell.

At the sixth general meeting of the New York Yacht Club on Dec. 18 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, Dallas B. Pratt; vice-commodore, George F. Baker, Jr.; rear commodore, J. P. Morgan; secretary, George A. Cormack; treasurer, Tarrant Putnam; and measurer, Harold W. Webb. The regatta committee is: H. de B. Parsons, J. M. MacDonough and Frederic O. Speden.

Capt. Russell C. Langdon, U.S. Inf., addressed the Chamber of Commerce of Raleigh, N.C., Dec. 9, on the subject of "Our Military Unpreparedness." Captain Langdon was asked to do this by gentlemen who heard his address on "The Military Value of Good Roads" delivered before the annual convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association at Morehead City, N.C., July 31, 1913.

On the occasion of the visit of the Atlantic Fleet in European waters Rear Admiral Beatty, commanding the Fourth Division, visited his classmate, Capt. H. M. Hodges, at the latter's villa on Lake Como, Italy. Returning to his flagship at Genoa, Capt. and Mrs. Hodges were the Admiral's guests, when several large and delightful entertainments were given on board in return for the many courtesies received.

Major and Mrs. Harry H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., have arrived at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., where they were most cordially welcomed by everyone. They will soon be comfortably settled in the Castle. The Major is in command of the battalion of the 29th Infantry stationed here, and the garrison will settle down to work with a most capable officer in charge. Major and Mrs. Bandholtz expect their son from West Point here for the holiday season.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Biddle, entertained at dinner on Dec. 16 at the Commandant's house, Washington, for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Power, of Long Island, N.Y. Others present were: Hon. Lemuel P. Padgett, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, Mrs. William A. Cullop, Hon. and Mrs. Peter G. Ten Eyck, Admiral Joseph Strauss, U.S.N., and Mrs. Strauss, and Lieut. Frank B. Freyer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Freyer.

Major and Mrs. S. H. Wadams, U.S.A., of Fort Porter, N.Y., entertained informally Dec. 14 at their home for Gen. and Mrs. Bandholtz. All of the officers of the post and their wives were invited to meet the new commanding officer. Mrs. Paine, mother of Captain Paine, presided at the tea table, which was centered with pink roses and pink-shaded candles. Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey assisted. Capt. and Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey gave a dinner Dec. 14 in compliment to Gen. and Mrs. Bandholtz. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Wadams and Mr. and Mrs. Raichle, of Buffalo. The table was decorated in yellow.

Four hundred shares of Norfolk and Western stock and \$18,700 in accumulated dividends were awarded to the U.S. Government Dec. 17 by the Federal Court at Lynchburg, Va., as part of its recoveries from the Gaynor and Greene harbor frauds at Savannah. The stock belonged to B. D. Greene, and when he fled to Canada he hypothesized it for the benefit of his bondsman, the late James D. Leary, of New York. His widow petitioned for possession of the securities as his administratrix, but the court directed the railway company to reissue the stock and pay the dividends under the direction of Attorney General McReynolds.

Justice Kelly, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Dec. 13, 1913, denied the application of Mrs. Grace H. Stevens for a decree of separation from her husband,

Lieut. Col. Gustave W. S. Stevens, U.S.A., retired, who resides at New Orleans, La. Mrs. Stevens alleged various delinquencies on the part of her husband which resulted in a mutual agreement to separate. This was in 1900. The testimony showed that Lieutenant Colonel Stevens sought on various occasions a reconciliation with his wife, and after twelve years, at her solicitation, the couple resumed their former relations. The reconciliation endured one week and another and final separation ensued. Justice Kelly held that when a woman who is separated from her husband voluntarily invites him to her home and resumes friendly relations she condones any offense he may have committed. The Court further held that Colonel Stevens was within his rights in demanding that his wife live with him and rejoin him at the Army post where he was stationed, even though this involved her leaving her father's house. "I do not know whether her criticism of life in Army posts is justifiable or not," said Justice Kelly, "but she knew he was an Army officer when she married him. I cannot, therefore, see how it can be established that the defendant deserted and abandoned his wife when he repeatedly urged her to return to him. The defendant is entitled to judgment." Mrs. Stevens' application for \$1,000 counsel fees was also denied.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that the present Auditor had no authority to reverse the decision of his predecessor in allowing \$82.75 to Paymr. L. W. Jennings, Jr., U.S.N., for a payment to Chief Master-at-Arms T. Reilly, authorized by the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Kansas, to take effect nearly four months before the date of the order authorizing it.

The Comptroller decides that the appropriation for the support of the office of the superintendent of the W. S. and N. Department building which specifically specifies its location in the Mills building cannot be used if it removes to the new Navy Department annex, just west of the Corcoran Gallery, which is to be ready about April 1, 1914.

It is decided that J. S. Kelly, seaman, U.S.N., cannot be deprived of his right to a four years' extension of his enlistment because the Government neglected to have his enlistment and transfer pay accounts on board so that the commanding officer could perfect the agreement to re-enlist which Kelly had filled out and signed.

The Comptroller decides that the law makes no provision for the extension of leave with pay on account of overtime work.

In the case of Joseph W. Lewis, moulder, U.S. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., the Comptroller decides that the Auditor was incorrect in deducting from this man's leave of absence the time for which he was absent on account of an injury. The Act of May 30, 1908, providing for an employee of the Government engaged in more or less hazardous service, in the opinion of the Comptroller entitles one disabled without his fault, so that he cannot work, to receive pay "as if continued to be employed." "It is a beneficial statute as is the leave law, and each should receive a liberal construction. To hold that leave does not accrue during the disability when he is treated as to pay the same as if serving cannot be considered a liberal construction." The Comptroller does not agree with the previous decision holding that leaves do not accumulate while the employee is absent from work and receiving disability pay.

Capt. Hollis C. Clark, U.S.A., retired, director in charge of the work of collecting or copying and classifying, with a view to publication, the scattered records of the Revolutionary War, has begun the preliminary investigation of Massachusetts archives of the Revolution, guided by Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, who has made a special study of the subject. Seventeen volumes, aggregating 17,850 printed pages, compiled from Massachusetts archives, were officially published by the Commonwealth between 1896 and 1908; but, unfortunately, the War Department decides that the only Revolutionary records that can properly be included under the Act of Congress are contemporaneous original records or copies made under supervision of the War Department. The old Bay State will not allow its original Revolutionary records to leave the state house, although they are accessible to anyone. To copy them, even by photo-copy process, will require, it is estimated, months of incessant and expensive expert labor, after determining just which original rolls merit being included. The Governor of Massachusetts told a press representative on Dec. 16, that: "General Reade had, at his own expense, given four years of time exhuming, abstracting, compiling and grouping, regimentally, the Revolutionary Massachusetts archives, and ought to be appointed assistant to the Washington director and also one of the Board of Supervision. Fourteen other states have also officially published their Revolutionary records, viz: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Vermont, District of Columbia (Government). But no state is so rich as Massachusetts in original Revolutionary combatant records. Massachusetts official publications should be accepted without delay. Their accuracy and authenticity is demonstrable. We also have an enormous amount of original records awaiting a new appropriation to be printed. The present dictum of non-recognition by the War Department involves years of delay, the end of which our grandchildren may not see. General Reade has classified the location of original sources, such as orderly books, in all of the thirteen original states, plus some others, and merits recognition as a faithful student of the period. He has gone beyond all of the historians, dead or living."

A gold medal for the best essay on the history of the American Revolution written by a pupil of the public schools of the District of Columbia is to be given next year by the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the Revolution. At the annual meeting of the society Dec. 9 a motion, made by Gen. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., to restore this award, which was discontinued, was carried by unanimous vote. The medal is to cost not more than \$40, and the detail of its composition is to be left to the board of managers of the society. Officers and a board of managers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Col. Henry May; vice-president, Albion K. Parris, Jr.; secretary, Col. George Richards, U.S.M.C.; treasurer, B. B. Wilson; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim; registrar, Alfred B.

Horner. Board of managers: Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., Walter C. Clephane, Frederick L. Huidekoper, Dr. Ralph Jenkins, R. Dickinson Jewett, Dr. Walter A. McClurg, Armistead Peter, Jr., Duncan Clinch Phillips, Franklin Steele. Among the delegates chosen to the triennial convention of the General Society of Sons of the Revolution in Washington next April are Gen. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., and Commodore Richard G. Davenport, U.S.N. The meeting was concluded with an address by Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, dealing with a number of events in the life of John Paul Jones, which have hitherto been given but little publicity.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., has approved the attendance of Major Francis G. Landon, 7th Inf., and Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st Inf., N.G.N.Y., at the field officers' course of three months at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., beginning Jan. 2, 1914. This is in line with the efforts of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, to provide substantial and thorough instruction to selected officers who have the time and inclination to serve on the Academic Board, and thus be in a position to give the greatest number of Guardsmen the value and results of their special training and experience. Majors Landon and Hutchinson are the first National Guard officers permitted to take the three months' course. Others have taken the year's course at the Army School of the Line, but not the field officers' course. The School of the Line course is so long that it makes impossible the attendance of officers best fitted to take the course, officers of standing who intend to remain in the Guard. Three months is considered the extreme limit of time for such men. Again the field officers' course is believed to be better because more practical than the School of the Line course, which includes languages and other subjects adapted for junior officers not handicapped for time.

To mark the death of the old year and the birth of the new the Naval Observatory has arranged to send a time signal broadcast over both ocean and continent by the Navy's great radio station at Arlington, and all ships and shore stations equipped with radio receiving apparatus, even amateurs, are recommended to listen in for this signal and to inform the Naval Observatory if it is received by them. The signal will begin at 11:55 p.m., 75th meridian time, Dec. 31. The beats of the transmitting clock at the Naval Observatory will be automatically repeated by the Arlington Station, except the 29th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th seconds of each minute will be omitted for purposes of identification, and in the 59th minute all beats after the 49th second will be omitted until the instant of midnight, which will be indicated by the beginning of a beat of about one second and a third in duration. It is noted for the information of those desiring to receive this signal that the wave length to be employed is 2,500 meters.

In The Log, published in Philadelphia by graduates of the Pennsylvania nautical schoolship, is the following, written by another graduate: "Many of my shipmates remember Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, now Rear Admiral Fletcher. I do, for he taught me navigation when I was a kid sailor before the mast on the old Saratoga. I smiled as I read the account of Gen. Felix Diaz's reception aboard the American battleship. Admiral Fletcher's 'Go below, sir,' illustrated a phase of the formal discipline which prevailed, in those days, aboard the old Saratoga when the now Admiral trod the deck of the full rigged warship of a gone-by age as second officer. In The Log Albert C. Darragh writes: 'Among those who graduated from the Saratoga on Dec. 11, 1891, are two Army officers, one, Garrison McCaskey, the other, Walter B. McCaskey, who was active and quick as a cat, cool and daring.'

Three hundred blind persons listened to a lecture on his discovery of the North Pole, delivered by Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., at the American Museum of Natural History, in New York city, on Dec. 18. For the benefit of the blind raised maps of the polar region were distributed, the water being marked by raised dots, while the land was smooth. The lecture was the first of a series to be given this season in the Museum in connection with its work under the \$25,000 Jonathan Thorne Memorial Fund for educational work among the blind. Several delegations of blind children arrived under the guidance of boy scouts.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1913. Mrs. Wall, mother of Mrs. Embick, has concluded her visit. Mrs. M. B. Williams, aunt of Mrs. Bartlett, has returned to Boston. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett will not go to Panama, a telegram countermanding the order. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman leave about Dec. 20 for Monroe.

Complimentary tickets were offered to the officers and ladies of Governors Island, Fort Hamilton and Fort Wadsworth for a performance of "Bachel" at the Knickerbocker Theater, in which Bertha Kalich is playing. Going from this post were Major and Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, the Misses Williams, of Brooklyn; Capt. and Mrs. Kerrick, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Embick, Capt. and Mrs. McKie and their guest, Mrs. Caroline Avery, of Plainfield; Captain Proctor and his mother, Mrs. Proctor; Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Gomer, Dr. Gomer, Miss Frank, Miss Allen, Captain Miller, Mr. Miller, of New York; Captain Matsen, Lieutenant Crawford, MacDill and Murphy, from Fort Hancock.

Mrs. Allen is giving a play entitled, "Old Sweethearts of Mine," followed by dancing, on Monday evening, Dec. 29, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Several young ladies prominent in Brooklyn society are to take part. Miss Allen was the guest of Judge and Mrs. Oelands and Miss Oelands at a dinner-dance at their home in Brooklyn. The same day Capt. and Mrs. McKie chaperoned a luncheon given by Lieutenant Barkley on board the mine planter Royal T. Frank. Miss Allen and Lieutenant MacDill attended the dinner-dance given on the receiving ship Washington by Capt. and Mrs. William R. Rush for their daughter, Miss Katharine Rush.

At the 122d Co. dance at Shore Road Casino the grand march was led by Captain Kilbourne and Mrs. Carpenter, followed by Miss Lampton with Lieutenant Carpenter, and Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. The same evening Capt. and Mrs. McKie were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Piper at a play and dance given at the Ridge Club, and Lieut. and Mrs. Gross gave a dinner.

At the Saturday hop in the post gymnasium about a hundred young people were present. Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Embick received the guests. Preceding the dance Capt. and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner for the Misses Williams and Lieutenants Byers and Zerbee. Capt. and Mrs. Embick had the Misses Townsley, daughters of Colonel Townsley, and Miss Oler as

house guests for the dance, and invited to meet them at dinner were Miss Allen and Lieutenant Crawford, Blackmore and MacDill. Capt. and Mrs. McKeie had as dinner guests Miss Alice Dresel, of New York, daughter of the late Lieut. H. Dresel, U.S.N., and Captain Miller. Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Miss Lampson and Captain Goldthwaite. Miss Lampson is spending the week with Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter.

After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Gray gave a supper for Miss Julian Griffith and Miss Eugenia Terry.

PORLTAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Maine, Dec. 14, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Blake and the Misses Blake and Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock have returned from New York, where they attended the Army and Navy game. Mrs. Hartman Butler had the Sewing Club on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Gage and small son went on leave last Wednesday, going to Fort Monroe, where Lieutenant Gage will attend the school. Mrs. Farley, widow of Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, arrived Dec. 3, to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. E. M. Blake.

Miss Emalyn Holland entertained informally at bridge on Thursday. The Misses Blake gave an informal house dance Saturday night; a buffet supper was served. Present: Major and Mrs. Church, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Pelot, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Holland, Dr. Warriner, Lieutenants Holland and Kennedy, and from Fort McKinley were Lieutenants Seybt, Pendleton and Armstrong. Miss Clariette Armstrong left last week after an extended visit with her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong. Lieutenant Kennedy had as his guest last week his cousin, Mr. Alfred Kennedy, from South Carolina. Dr. Peavy, D.S., has arrived at Fort Williams, to be stationed at Fort Preble. Capt. and Mrs. Cravens had dinner for Major and Mrs. Forse, of Fort McKinley (formerly of Williams). They go soon to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for station. The Misses Blake entertained informally at auction on Monday. Mrs. Pelot had the Sewing Club on Tuesday. Mrs. Cravens had a box party at the Jefferson Theater for Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Campbell and Miss Holland.

Major and Mrs. Church are again with us after quarantine for chickenpox. Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong had as their guest Miss Beverly Aldrich, of Boston, at a dinner-dance on Wednesday night. Mrs. J. R. Church entertained at auction bridge on Thursday for Mesdames Blake and Pelot, the Misses Blake and Holland and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Mason and Miss Cobb, from Portland.

Fort McKinley, Maine, Dec. 14, 1913.

The Thursday Afternoon Auction Club was entertained by Mrs. Robb, prizes going to Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Reeder. Present: Mesdames Ruggles, Meyer, Todd, Blood, Jr., Blood, Sr., Reeder and Smith. On Wednesday the officers' mess was the scene of a beautiful dinner-dance, given for Capt. and Mrs. Smith, the Misses Blake, Mrs. Frohwittner and Miss Hein, Lieutenants Rose, Strong, French, Pendleton, Armstrong and Seybt.

Col. Edward Hunter, U.S.A., is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Clarence Ross. The leave of Lieut. Otto Schudt has been extended one month on account of his mother's illness. Mrs. Schudt spent last summer at McKinley as the guest of her son, Capt. and Mrs. Louis Bennett have arrived and will occupy quarters recently vacated by Captain De Sombre.

Capt. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller have returned from New York, where they were guests of Admiral Wise, Mrs. Fuller's father, before he sails for Honolulu to be with his son, Lieutenant Wise, U.S.M.C., of the marines.

On Thursday evening at the Officers' Club we were entertained by Mr. Thompson Blood. In impersonations of New England characters Mr. Blood was particularly clever, and his illustrated lecture on hats was unusual and amusing. Dancing and refreshments followed. The moving picture popularity increases. On Friday the gymnasium was filled to overflowing. An advertising scheme and the addition of music helped to increase the crowd.

The soccer team shows much improvement. On Wednesday, in a spirited game on the parade ground, the soldiers won their first victory at the game from a team off the M.S.S. Teutonic, score 1 to 0.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Dec. 3, 1913.

Mrs. Knabenshue and Mrs. Kinnison on Nov. 19 gave the 12th Infantry a unique good-bye party in the club ball room. All the post ladies and many from Monterey and Pacific Grove were present. Nov. 20 the Cavalry gave a charming farewell reception for the 12th Infantry.

Col. and Mrs. Forsythe and Miss Forsythe have taken quarters No. 37. Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges and Dr. and Mrs. Hening have arrived. Nov. 22 Mrs. Humphrey had bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillis and Mrs. Baxter, while Major and Mrs. Dean had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Major and Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Hathaway. Mrs. Elliott entertained the bridge club Nov. 27 at the gift and tea shop in Monterey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nalle had Thanksgiving dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Rivet, Lieut. and Mrs. Pullman and Lieutenant Greacen; Lieut. and Mrs. Wall for Lieutenants Gillem, Rhinehardt, Symington and Boyd; Major and Mrs. Grant for Col. and Mrs. Bowen and Miss Bowen. Miss Work gave a delightful little dance Nov. 27. From the post were Misses Bowen, Lowe, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenants Phelps, Ardrey and Jones.

Mrs. Bonestell has been in the hospital for a week and has undergone an operation.

Miss Johnson gave a dance Nov. 28. Those present included Misses Lowe, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenants Phelps, Ardrey, Jones and Clarke. The Alpha Nu Club gave a pretty dance Nov. 29 at the Civic Club. Misses Lowe, Bowen, Mary, Dorothy and Helen Grant, Lieutenants Phelps, Rhinehardt, Jones, Clarke and Mr. Grant, who is spending a few days with his parents, Major and Mrs. Grant, attended.

Miss Warner on Dec. 1 had a pretty dinner at Pebble Beach Lodge in honor of Miss Kincaid and for Mrs. Warner, Misses Bowen, Mary and Dorothy Grant, Lieutenants Gillem, Clarke, Ardrey, Jones and Mr. Grant. Lieutenant Rhinehardt was called away by his father's illness. Lieut. and Mrs. Wainwright had bridge Dec. 2 for Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. Fuqua, Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey, Mesdames A. T. Smith and Baxter, Miss Clark and Symington.

The regiment is ordered to leave Dec. 10. Mrs. Bowen and Miss Bowen, Mrs. Kinnison and A. T. Smith all leave within a few days for San Francisco. Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Knabenshue and Mrs. Gillis have taken cottages in Pacific Grove.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., DEC. 18, 1913, WAR DEPT.
Major George Le R. Irwin, Q.M.C., assigned to 4th Field Artillery, Jan. 2, 1914.

Capt. Marion W. Howze, Field Art., recently promoted from first lieutenant, 3d Field Artillery, assigned to 5th Field Artillery, Feb. 1, 1914.

Resignation of 1st Lieut. Josiah H. Holland, M.C., accepted, to take effect March 1, 1914. Leave from date of arrival in U.S. to March 1, 1914, granted him.

First Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhees, D.S., from duty with 2d Division, and from treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 11, 1913.

Promotions in the Army.

Quartermaster Corps.

Major Herbert M. Lord, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from March 4, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Beecher B. Ray, whose recess appointment expired by constitutional limitation March 3, 1913.

Cavalry Arm.

Major John C. Waterman, Cavalry, unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from Dec. 2, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Lewis, Cavalry, unassigned, retired from active service Dec. 1, 1913.

Corps of Engineers.

Major Charles Keller, C.E., to be lieutenant colonel from Dec. 6, 1913, vice Gaillard, who died Dec. 5, 1913.

Infantry Arm.

Major André W. Brewster, Inf., unassigned, to be lieutenant colonel from Dec. 2, 1913, vice McIver, 13th Inf., detailed as adjutant general on that date.

Capt. John Howard, 19th Inf., to be major from Dec. 5, 1913, vice Major Samuel Seay, 10th Inf., who died Dec. 4, 1913.

First Lieut. William H. Patterson, 12th Inf., to be captain from Dec. 5, 1913, vice Howard, promoted.

First Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, Inf., unassigned, to be captain from Dec. 6, 1913, vice Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, unassigned, retired from Dec. 5, 1913.

First Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, 20th Inf., to be captain from Dec. 6, 1913, vice Capt. Samuel W. Widdifield, 10th Inf., resigned Dec. 5, 1913.

Second Lieut. Bruce B. Buttler, 30th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 5, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. William H. Patterson, 12th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Evan E. Lewis, 25th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 6, 1913, vice 1st Lieut. Leonard J. Mygatt, unassigned, promoted.

Second Lieut. Paul A. Larned, 5th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 6, 1913, vice Norton, 20th Inf., promoted.

Appointment in the Army.

Rev. John E. Rockford, of New York, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, with rank from Dec. 3, 1913, vice Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, 5th Field Art., resigned Sept. 20, 1913.

CHANGES AMONG GENERAL OFFICERS.

G.O. —, DEC. —, 1913, WAR DEPARTMENT.

(Advance Copy.)

By direction of the President, the following assignments and changes in the stations and duties of general officers, U.S. Army, are ordered:

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry is relieved from the command of the Eastern Department, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., on or about March 5, 1914, to Manila, P.I., and assume command of the Philippine Department, relieving Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

Major General Bell, after being thus relieved, will proceed on or about April 15, 1914, to Texas City, Texas, and assume command of the Second Division at that place.

Major Gen. William H. Carter is relieved from the command of the Second Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., on or about March 5, 1914, to Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, and assume command of the Hawaiian Department, relieving Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Brigadier General Funston, on being thus relieved, will proceed to Galveston, Texas, and assume command of the 5th Brigade.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, upon his arrival in the United States, will assume command of the 8th Brigade, with station at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts is relieved from the command of the 8th Brigade, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and assume command of the 7th Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards is relieved from the command of the 6th Brigade, to take effect Feb. 1, 1914, and will proceed on the transport leaving San Francisco, Cal., on or about Feb. 5, 1914, to Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, and assume command of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, relieving Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

Brigadier General Macomb, on being thus relieved, will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the Chief of Staff for duty as president of the Army War College, relieving Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

Brigadier General Liggett, on being thus relieved, will proceed to Texas City, Texas, and assume command of the 4th Brigade.

Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner is relieved from the command of the 4th Brigade, and will proceed to Fort Miley, Cal., and assume command of the Pacific Coast Artillery District.

Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis is relieved from the command of the 5th Brigade, and is assigned to the command of the 6th Brigade, to take effect Feb. 1, 1914.

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., and assume command of the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 79, DEC. 13, 1913, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Organizations now in camp or otherwise serving away from their station for an indefinite time having on hand articles of ordnance property in excess of that authorized by the unit accountability equipment manuals will invoice them to the proper supply officer designated in Par. 6, G.O. 43, War D., 1913.

2. Where such organizations serving away from their permanent station have left behind surplus articles of ordnance property, the accountability for such articles will be transferred under customary formal invoices and receipts made on Form No. 146, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, by the proper officers to the post ordnance officer of their permanent station, and such officers are authorized to furnish to the post ordnance officer memorandum receipt to be held pending final adjustment and actual transfer of the property.

3. In computing the cost of maintenance of organizations as provided in Par. 10, G.O. 43, War D., 1913, the prices of articles as given in the unit accountability equipment manuals will be used, regardless of the particular models in question. In all other cases the prices for the particular models given in the price lists published by the Ordnance Department will govern.

The cost of maintenance will include all cleaning material, spare parts, etc., required for material issued to organizations on memorandum receipts, as well as that required for the prescribed unit equipment.

II.—The school now established at San Diego, Cal., for theoretical and practical instruction in aviation is designated and will be known as the Signal Corps Aviation School.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, DEC. 5, 1913, PACIFIC COAST ART. DIST.

Major Louis R. Burgess, Coast Art. Corps, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as matériel officer of the district.

COAST ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

G.O. 30, NOV. 30, 1913, COAST ART. SCHOOL.

Pursuant to Par. 36, G.O. 143, War D., July 26, 1910, publishes the following:

Regular class, Coast Art. School (in alphabetical order):

Honor graduates, Coast Art. School, 1913: Buck, Frederick L., Capt.; Ruhe, George, Jr., Wildrick, George A., 1st Lieuts., C.A.C.

Distinguished graduates, Coast Art. School, 1913: McNeill, Thomas F., Pirie, John H., Wilson, William P., 1st Lieuts., C.A.C.

Graduates: Bell, Warren R., Currier, William P., Donovan, John G., Edwards, Robert O., Ellis, John R., 1st Lieuts., C.A.C.; Furnival, Richard, Capt., C.A.C.; Holtz, John G., Keene, Marcel S., Kieffer, Pierre V., Kimberly, Allen, Lyon, James W., Martin, Frederick L., Maynard, John B., 1st Lieuts., C.A.C.; McBride, John, Jr., Capt., C.A.C.; Mix, Guy A., Ottosen, Peter H., Peek, George M., Reynolds, John N., Rowe, John T., Schrader, Otto H., 1st Lieuts., C.A.C.; Wieszorek, George A., Wilbur, Harry P., Capt., C.A.C.; Williams, Charles L., 1st Lieut., C.A.C.

By order of Colonel Haynes:

K. C. MASTELLER, Capt., C.A.C., Secretary.

G.O. 31, DEC. 8, 1913, COAST ART. SCHOOL.

1. Capt. Claude E. Brigham, C.A.C., having reported in person to the commandant, this date, in compliance with Par. 6, S.O. 279, War D., 1913, is assigned to duty as an instructor in the Department of Engineering and Mine Defense.

By order of Colonel Haynes:

K. C. MASTELLER, Capt., C.A.C., Secretary.

G.O. 63, NOV. 22, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., is designated as a place of confinement for general prisoners sentenced to terms of confinement for more than three months and less than one year.

General prisoners now serving sentence of confinement at Fort Ruger, H.T., will remain at that post pending further instructions.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

ARTHUR S. CONKLIN, Major, G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 65, NOV. 29, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Furloughs involving absence from this department will not be granted under Par. 106, Army Regulations (C.A.R. No. 37), without the sanction of the department commander.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

ARTHUR S. CONKLIN, Major, G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 45, NOV. 1, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The headquarters, 1st Battalion, headquarters, 2d Battalion, Machine-Gun Platoon and Companies C, D, E, F, G and H, 24th Inf., are relieved from station at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and are assigned to station at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, effective Nov. 5, 1913.

By command of Major General Bell:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 47, NOV. 4, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I. Under the provisions of Par. 54, Cir. 9, O.C.Q.M.C., 1913, as amended by Cir. 9, O.C.Q.M.C., 1913, No. 715 is assigned to the station of Camp Nichols, Rizal.

II. Camp Nichols, Rizal, is assigned for pay to the office of the department quartermaster.

By command of Major General Bell:

H. C. BENSON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 48, NOV. 8, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The 99th Co., Coast Art. Corps, due to arrive in this department about Dec. 1, 1913, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and take station.

G.O. 14, SEPT. 10, 1913, DIST. OF MINDANAO.

I. The following stations in this district will be abandoned as military posts on dates coincident with the withdrawal of the Philippine Scout garrisons now stationed thereat, which will be concentrated at new stations as soon as suitable transportation is available:

Dalama, Tampanan, Fort Pikit, Reina Regente, Isabela, Sengal, Margosatubig, Siasi, and the following as soon as suitable accommodations can be provided elsewhere:

Camp Vicars, Cotabato, Torrey Barracks, Momungan, Pantar, Camp Overton.

II. Until provision can be made for accommodations referred to in Par. I of this order, the second group of stations mentioned therein will be occupied by Philippine Scout organizations as follows:

6th Battalion—Battalion headquarters and band, and 17th and 20th Companies, at Cotabato; 22d and 23d Companies, at Torrey Barracks.

8th Battalion—Battalion headquarters and band, and 19th and 35th Companies, at Camp Vicars; 38th Company at Momungan; 39th Company at Pantar.

The 22d and 39th Companies will proceed to their new stations as soon as the abandonment of their present stations.

The 25th Company will proceed to Camp Overton as soon as suitable transportation can be arranged.

The 27th Company will remain on detached service in the vicinity of San Ramon Farm.

The following companies will take station at Pettit Barracks: 29th, 31st, 51st and 52d.

The 29th Company will proceed to Augur Barracks for temporary duty.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Manila for duty; Q.M. Sergt. Joseph Schwar, now at Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Manila, then to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Nov. 4, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States from the Philippines, to Pay Clerk A. H. Willis, Q.M.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Leonard, Q.M.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Feb. 5, 1914, for duty: Edward Ebert, Texas City, Texas, and James Clynes, Fort Sill, Okla. (Dec. 17, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. M. TORNEY, S.G.

Par. 4, S.O. 238, Western D., Dec. 3, 1913, is amended so as to require Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C., department surgeon, upon completion of the duty assigned him by that order to proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., and Fort Stevens, Ore., with a view of ascertaining the working of the unit system of the Medical Department at posts in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound and of the Columbia. (Dec. 5, Western D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Foucar, M.C., as soon after the completion of his examination for promotion as his services can be spared by his commanding officer. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Capt. Nelson Gepen, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 11, 1913, to Major Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C. (Dec. 2, 2d Div.)

Capt. George M. Edwards, M.C., is relieved from further temporary duty in the field at Davao, to his proper station, Camp Keithley, for duty. (Sept. 19, Dept. Mindanao.)

First Lieut. Paul W. Gibson, M.C., returned to duty from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, will return to proper station. (Oct. 31, Phil. D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 5, 1913, to Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C. (Dec. 3, 2d Div.)

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 275, Nov. 24, 1913, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Harry G. Ford, M.C., to report for his examination on Jan. 12, 1914, is amended so as to direct him to report in person to Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C., president of the examining board, Washington, D.C., as soon as practicable after the return of 1st Lieut. George E. Pariseau, M.C., to the Canal Zone. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. Louis C. Duncan, M.C. (Dec. 13, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Henry R. Weston, M.R.C., will report to the department surgeon for duty in the Army Transport Service, with station in Manila. (Nov. 6, Phil. D.)

Leave seven days, under exceptional circumstances, to 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, M.R.C., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Nov. 29, C.D.)

First Lieut. Ira C. Brown, M.R.C., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to his home, and is relieved from active duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Gabriel Cushman, H.C., now at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, will report to C.O. of that post for duty. (Nov. 6, Phil. D.)

The following changes in station of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Sergt. 1st Class Aaron Freeman from duty at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, to Camp Nichols, Rizal, for duty; Sergt. 1st Class Ralph Ross from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to the Department Hospital Manila. (Nov. 3, Phil. D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave one month to Acting Dental Surg. Herman S. Rush. (Dec. 16, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Newcomer, C.E., is relieved from duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers. (Dec. 9, C.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Richard C. Moore, C.E., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. John M. Wright, C.E., from duty at the Engineer School and will report to the officer in charge of the Engineer Depot, Washington Barracks, for duty as his assistant, retaining station in Washington. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 16, 1913, to Capt. William L. Guthrie, C.E. (Dec. 8, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, effective about Dec. 15, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Oscar N. Sohlberg, C.E. (Dec. 6, 1913.)

Leave fifteen days to 2d Lieut. Raymond A. Wheeler, C.E. (Dec. 2, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Lieut. Col. James C. Sanford, C.E., about Feb. 5, 1914. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Chief Musn. George A. Wintermyer, Engineer Band, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 17, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. William J. McCaughey, O.D., from station at New York city and will take station at the New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., for duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground. (Dec. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Lawrence W. McIntosh, O.D., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 275, Nov. 24, 1913, War D., as directs Major Wilford J. Hawkins, O.D., to take station at the New York Arsenal is amended so as to direct him to take station in New York city for duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Joseph C. Comeau, Fort Sumter, S.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Jan. 5, 1914, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Spottswood W. Taliaferro. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edgar F. Nickum, now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is assigned to duty at that post. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Sergt. of Ord. Louis Schell, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 17, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. W. N. Michel, S.C., relieved from detail in Signal Corps, Dec. 22, 1913, and assigned to 3d Field Artillery, Dec. 23. He will join station to which assigned. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Major Walter L. Clarke, S.C., from duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report on Jan. 31, 1914, to commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as department signal officer, relieving Capt. Alvin C. Voris, S.C., who will repair to Washington for duty in office of C.S.O. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Leave from Jan. 2 to 28, 1914, both dates inclusive, is granted Major Walter L. Clarke, S.C. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Harry W. Capron, S.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 281, War D., Dec. 2, 1913, relating to 1st Class Sergt. John A. Malterer, S.C., is revoked. (Dec. 11, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Edward Ward and Sergt. Otto Heinz, S.C., Philippine Islands, will be sent on the first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Fort Leavenworth. Sergeant Ward for assignment to a Signal Corps organization and Sergeant Heinz to Field Company A, Signal Corps. (Dec. 12, War D.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Alexander D. Sutherland, recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 28, 1913, is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery. He will report in person on or before Jan. 15, 1914, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for temporary duty for not exceeding five days, and then join his regiment at Fort Sill, Okla. (Dec. 16, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Leave one month and twenty days, about Dec. 20, to Lieut. Col. Lloyd M. Brett, 1st Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Dec. 6, Western D.)

Leave twelve days, about Dec. 23, 1913, to 2d Lieut. William C. McCord, Jr., 1st Cav. (Dec. 16, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Sick leave fourteen days to 2d Lieut. Edmund P. Duval, 2d Cav. (Dec. 13, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers, 4th Cav., was on Nov. 28 appointed squadron Q.M. and commissary, 3d Squadron of the regiment.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Clarence K. Lyman, 4th Cav. (Nov. 17, Hawaiian D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Leave ten days, about Dec. 22, 1913, to Major James J. Hornbrook, 6th Cav. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Aleshire, 6th Cav. (Dec. 8, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Fred E. Burchan, 6th Cav., is extended to Feb. 5, 1914, and he will sail on the transport leaving San Francisco about that date to join his regiment in the Philippine Department. (Dec. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., 6th Cav., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Dec. 17, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, to 1st Lieut. P. H. Ottosen, C.A.C. (Nov. 29, C.A.S.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, to 1st Lieut. J. G. Donovan, C.A.C. (Nov. 29, C.A.S.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 264, Nov. 11, 1913, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. Joseph W. McNeal, C.A.C., to sail on transport to leave San Francisco for Manila, Jan. 5, 1914, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant McNeal to sail on transport to leave San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1914. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, to 1st Lieut. William P. Wilson, C.A.C. (Nov. 26, C.A.S.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, to 1st Lieut. William F. Wilson, C.A.C. (Nov. 26, C.A.S.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, to 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Buck and Richard Furnival, C.A.C. (Nov. 26, C.A.S.)

Leave from about Dec. 2, 1913, to and including Dec. 28, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, C.A.C. (Nov. 26, C.A.S.)

Leave from about Nov. 29, 1913, to and including Dec. 28, 1913, to Capt. Harry L. Morse, C.A.C. (Nov. 26, C.A.S.)

Leave from about Nov. 29, 1913, to and including Jan. 4, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, C.A.C. (Nov. 26, C.A.S.)

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 8, is granted 1st Lieut. John S. Williams, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (Dec. 3, Western D.)

First Lieut. James S. Dusenbury, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Screven, Ga., relieving 1st Lieut. Olin H. Longino, C.A.C., of that duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Col. Millard F. Harmon, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Leave ten days, about Dec. 18, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Thomas O. Humphreys, C.A.C. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Each of the following officers at his own request is relieved from duty with the Militia of New Hampshire, on the date specified after his name: 1st Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, C.A.C., Dec. 31, 1913; 1st Lieut. Frederic C. Test, 22d Inf., Dec. 20, 1913. Lieutenant Mack is assigned to the 45th Co., and upon the expiration of his leave will join that company. Lieutenant Test will proceed to Santa Fe, N.M., for duty as inspector-instructor, Militia of New Mexico, reporting not later than Jan. 1, 1914. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) William Borchardt, C.A.C., upon relief from the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, will be directed to report at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 271, Nov. 19, 1913, War D., is amended to read as follows: Leave one month, about Dec. 20, 1913, to 1st Lieut. William P. Currier, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 21, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, C.A.C. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Master Gunner George W. Whybark and Fireman Charles W. Wynn, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., are transferred to the Coast Artillery School Detachment, that post. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Master Gunner Paul D. Miller, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be directed to report to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, for temporary duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) Charles McDonald, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Manila on transport to leave Jan. 5, 1914, for duty. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Fireman Jacob W. Shover, C.A.C., Fort Howard, Md., is transferred as private to the Q.M. Corps and will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty as engineer. (Dec. 11, War D.)

The following master gunners, C.A.C., will be sent to the headquarters of the coast defenses indicated for duty: Carl M. Taute, Fort Constitution, N.H., to Coast Defenses of Southern New York, and Arthur J. Pumper, Jackson Barracks, La., to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Firemen Harry S. Marden and Patrick J. McMenamin, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., to report not later than Jan. 2, 1914, for the purpose of taking the electrical course of instruction in the department of enlisted specialists, Coast Artillery School. (Dec. 13, War D.)

The following firemen, Coast Artillery Corps, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Charles Unterberg and George Strother to Fort Terry, N.Y. Alfred Johnson to Fort Barrancas, Fla., Lucius E. Alfred to Fort Davis, Fla., Ray W. Atkinson to Fort McKinley, Maine, John Rath to Fort Women, Wash., and William O. Bosworth to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (Dec. 13, War D.)

Master Electr. P. L. Toft, C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 15, War D.)

Second Lieut. Douglas B. Netherwood, C.A.C., from assignment to 160th Company and placed on unassigned list. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class James A. Wilson, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Par. 33, S.O. 290, War D., Dec. 12, 1913, relating to Engr. James A. Wilson, C.A.C. Detachment, is revoked. (Dec. 16, War D.)

The following master gunners, C.A.C., will be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport to leave Jan. 5, 1914, for duty: Charles W. Danver, Fort Morgan, Ala., and Emil Klinger, Fort Dade, Fla. (Dec. 16, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport scheduled to leave Jan. 5, 1914, for duty: Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Delbert Blandford, Fort Caswell, N.C., James F. Hodges, Fort Hunt, Va., Albert E. Robinson, Fort Andrews, Mass., and Roy E. Yarbrough, Fort Hancock, N.J.; Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Joseph A. Zeller, Fort Washington, Md., Manuel J. Arruda, Fort Morgan, Ala., Mose Boudreau and Charles E. Pearce, Fort Monroe, Va., Elmer H. Jordan, Fort Barrancas, Fla., Sidney Erickson, Fort Williams, Maine, Daniel F. Vaughan, Fort Crockett, Texas, and Manuel J. Suares, Fort Stevens, Ore. (Dec. 16, War D.)

The following electrician sergeants second class, C.A.C., will be sent to Honolulu, H.T., on the transport to leave Jan. 14, 1914, for duty: Joseph J. Pire, Fort Stevens, Ore., Joseph Webb, Fort Greble, R.I., and Ralph E. McGhee, Fort Monroe, Va. (Dec. 16, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Nicholas S. Martan, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Cristobal, Canal Zone, on the steamship to leave New York city about Jan. 24, 1914, for duty. (Dec. 16, War D.)

The following transfers of enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps are made: Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Timothy Gallagher, Fort Wint, P.I., to Fort Mills, P.I.; Fred A. Weikel, Fort Williams, Maine, to Fort Caswell, N.C.; Samuel Boush, Fort Du Pont, Del., to Fort Morgan, Ala.; Milton A. Gormley, Fort Howard, Md., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and Byron H. Mills, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Williams, Maine; Electr. Sergt. 2d Class John W. Daly, Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Floyd Crawford, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Stevens, Ore.; John L. McFatter, Fort Casey, Wash., to Fort Stevens, Ore., and Blon Loveloy, Key West Barracks, Fla., to Fort Greble, R.I. (Dec. 16, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

COL. D. L. HOWELL, ATTACHED.

Leave one month and fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, about Dec. 30, 1913, to Capt. Carl A. Martin, 1st Inf. (Nov. 28, Hawaiian D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Q.M. Sergt. Guy Weaver, 2d Inf., on Dec. 17, 1913, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 12, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Sergt. Walter Chamberlain, Co. F, 3d Inf., from further duty with Militia of New Hampshire, Dec. 31, 1913, and transferred as of that date as private to the 5th Infantry. He will be sent to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 17, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Leave one month, about Jan. 6, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Leonard

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. MORTON.

Sergt. Thomas Kenny, Co. K, 5th Inf., from further duty with Militia of New Hampshire, Dec. 31, 1913, and is detailed to duty in connection with Militia of Oklahoma, Jan. 1, 1914. (Dec. 18, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave one month, about Dec. 17, 1913, to Capt. Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf. (Dec. 3, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 20, to Capt. James B. Allison, 7th Inf. (Dec. 8, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. McClure, 7th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 8, 2d Div.)

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. John C. French, 7th Inf. (Dec. 16, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

COL. W. T. MAY, ATTACHED.

Q.M. Sergt. John Miller, 8th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 16, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Dec. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. James B. Nalle, 12th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Dec. 4, Western D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert B. Kaempfer, 13th Inf., and he is authorized to leave this department about Nov. 15, 1913. (Oct. 28, Phil. D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf. (Dec. 11, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Leave ten days, about Dec. 21, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Hiram M. Cooper, 21st Inf., recruiting officer. (Dec. 11, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. D. A. FREDERICK.

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 20, to Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, 22d Inf. (Dec. 2, 2d Div.)

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 22, 1913, to Capt. George N. Bomford, 22d Inf. (Dec. 3, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Leave one month, about Dec. 18, 1913, to 1st Lieut. James M. Churchill, 23d Inf. (Dec. 6, 1913.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month and ten days, with permission to leave this department, to take effect about Jan. 5, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Meals, 25th Inf. (Nov. 29, Hawaiian Co. D.)

First Sergt. Frank Jenkins, Co. D, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 17, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave one month, about Dec. 10, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 26th Inf. (Dec. 8, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 15, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Emil F. Reinhardt, 26th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to Fort Wayne, Mich. (Dec. 17, War D.)

Sick leave one month to Col. Robert L. Bullard, 26th Inf. (Dec. 17, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Major Albert C. Dalton, 27th Inf., is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps. Major Dalton will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Dec. 11, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave eleven days, about Dec. 20, 1913, to Capt. James T. Watson, 28th Inf. (Dec. 8, 1913.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 10, to Chaplain Stanley C. Ramsden, 28th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

Leave twenty days, about Dec. 15, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, 28th Inf. (Dec. 4, 2d Div.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. L. M. KOEHLER.

Capt. Orval T. Townshend, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Roanoke, Va. (Dec. 17, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. William C. Stoll, Inf., from Washington to Lincoln, Neb., for duty with Militia of Nebraska as inspector-instructor. (Dec. 12, War D.)

Leave one month, about Dec. 7, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Lester D. Baker, Inf., aide-de-camp. (Dec. 5, 2d Div.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The 51st Company (Moros), P.S., now at Isabela, Basilan, will proceed to Dayao for temporary field duty at that place. (Sept. 19, Dept. Mindanao.)

The detachment of the 15th Company, P.S., now at Dayao, will be sent to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty. (Sept. 19, Dept. Mindanao.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: First Lieut. José P. Brown from the 46th to the 42d Company, and 1st Lieut. Frank C. O'Loughlin from the 42d to the 46th Company. (Oct. 28, Phil. D.)

The 33d Company, P.S., now at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, is designated for military mapping duty, and will be sent to Manila, to arrive not later than Nov. 30, 1913. (Oct. 28, Phil. D.)

Major Fred W. Sladen, Inf., from duty as commandant of cadets at U.S. Military Academy, Jan. 23, 1914, and assigned to 8th Infantry. He will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Feb. 5, 1914, for Philippines to join his regiment. (Dec. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Eacott B. Miller, P.S., is transferred from the 13th to the 50th Co., P.S., and will join company. (Nov. 4, Phil. D.)

Capt. Michael F. Sliney, P.S., promoted from Oct. 25, 1913, is assigned to the 13th Company, P.S., and will join company. (Nov. 4, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. John W. Strohm, P.S., promoted from Oct. 25, 1913, is assigned to 13th Company, P.S. (Nov. 4, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Fielding L. Poindexter, retired, from further duty on recruiting service, to home. (Dec. 17, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capts. Charles E. Stodder, 7th Cav., Albert S. Bowen, M.C., and Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., 1st Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John G. Tyndall, 2d Field Art., is appointed to meet at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, Jan. 13, 1914, for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy as appear before it. (Nov. 6, Phil. D.)

G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is to meet at Fort Santiago, Manila, at the call of the president. Detail for the court: Cols. Charles W. Taylor, Cav., Loyd S. McCormick, Cav., Guy L. Edie, M.C., William A. Glassford, S.C., and Willard T. May, Inf., Lieut. Cols. George W. McIver, 13th Inf., William H. Allaire, 8th Inf., Colder L.H. Ruggles, O.D., George H. Sands, 7th Cav., and Edwin P. Straub, M.C., Majors Herbert M. Lord, Q.M.C., Edwin P. Wolfe, M.C., and Frank E. Harris, Gen. Staff, and Major William O. Johnson, 8th Inf., judge advocate. (Nov. 3, Phil. D.)

PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

The following details for duty in the Philippine Constabulary are ordered:

Col. William C. Rivers (major, Cavalry), now on duty as assistant chief, Philippine Constabulary, is detailed for service as chief of the Philippine Constabulary, with the rank of brigadier general, to take effect Jan. 1, 1914, vice Major Harry H. Bandholtz, 29th Inf., heretofore relieved from duty as such chief. Colonel Rivers is relieved from duty as chief, Philippine Constabulary, with the rank of brigadier general, to take effect March 31, 1914, and will return to the United States and report by telegraph on his arrival to The Adjutant General of the Army.

Major Herman Hall, 12th Inf., is detailed for duty as assistant chief, Philippine Constabulary, with the rank of colonel, to date Jan. 1, 1914, vice Rivers, detailed on that date as chief of the Constabulary, and is detailed as chief, Philippine Constabulary, with the rank of brigadier general, to take effect April 1, 1914, vice Rivers, to be relieved from that duty March 31, 1914. (Dec. 16, War D.)

FORT TERRY BASKETBALL.

FORT TERRY, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1913.

The 157th Co., C.A.C., kept up the good work of the season by beating the 139d Co., the champions of Fort Terry, on Thursday night by the score of 14 to 10. It was the fastest and most exciting game played this season. Private Menzie did fine work against the best forward in Fort Terry, holding Sergeant Button down to one field goal. The lineup follows:

157th Co.—Privates Bridges and Menzie, forwards; Private Pruitt, center; Lance Corporal Tresenriter and Corporal Johnson, guards. 138d Co.—Sergeant Button and Corporal Stanley, forwards; Private Smith, center; Corporal Braddock and Private Bunch, guards. Field goals, Bridges 3, Menzie 2, Johnson 1, Button 1, Smith 1, Braddock 1; foul goals, Menzie 2, Button 3, Braddock 1. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Referee, 1st Sergeant Maher, 125th Co.; timekeeper, Sergeant Jones, 157th Co.

Williamantic visited Fort Terry Saturday night and put up a very fast game, but did not seem able to locate the basket, Fort Terry beating them out by the score of 25 to 11. It was a clear and open game all the way through. W. Kierne playing a very good game at forward. The lineup:

Williamantic—Higgins and W. Kierne, forwards; A. Louis, center; E. Louis and J. Kierne, guards. Fort Terry—Verner, 125th Co., and Grame, 100th Co., forwards; Gutziner, 125th Co., center; Menzie, 157th Co., and Bugle, 125th Co., guards. Time of halves, 20 minutes. Timekeeper, Private Sonrenson, 157th Co.; referee, Lieutenant Lee. Field goals, Verner 4, Gutziner 3, Grame 2, Higgins 1, W. Kierne 1, A. Louis 1, E. Louis 1; foul goals, Bugle 2, E. Louis 2. Vettie played a good game at guard.

The 100th Co. and 88th Co. mixed it up in a lively fashion this afternoon, the 88th winning by the score of 30 to 18 after a fast forty minutes of play. The 125th Co. and 157th Co. clashed this evening in a hard fought battle, the 125th winning by the one-sided score of 28 to 3, playing better ball all the way through. Verner playing a fast game, but gave way to Gillion in the last half. Camp also played a star game at forward, while Vettie played a good game at guard. The lineup:

157th Co.—Menzie and Bridges, forwards; Pruitt, center; Johnson and Tresenriter, guards. 125th Co.—Verner and Camp, forwards; Gutziner, center; Vettie and Wilson, guards. Referee, Lieutenant Lee; timekeeper, Sergeant Jones, 157th Co. Field goals, Verner 5, Camp 4, Gutziner 3, Wilson 1, Johnson 1; foul goals, Verner 2, Menzie 1.

Fort Terry opened a bowling tournament here this afternoon, the 125th Co. entering a strong team and beating the 43d Co. four out of five games, making a very successful day for the 125th.

FORT HANCOCK.

FORT HANCOCK, N.J., Dec. 9, 1913.

On Nov. 28 a number of our garrison attended the reception at Governors Island by the officers and wives in compliment to the 2d Battalion, 29th Infantry, who have recently taken station there. Mrs. Booton is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Vermilye, in New York city.

An informal hop was held at the gymnasium Dec. 2. The band from Fort Hamilton played. The next formal hop is scheduled for Dec. 16. Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Brinton, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford, Capt. and Mrs. Wilhelm, Miss Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Goodlove and Mrs. Kemper were entertained at an elaborate luncheon in New York preceding the Army and Navy football game last week by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wagenhals, the Brintons, Miss Navarro and Mrs. Rand remaining as their house guests over Sunday.

Mrs. Babcock, mother of Mrs. Brinton, and Miss Navarro, her niece, left Saturday for Key West, after a visit of several months in our post. Miss Allen has been a recent visitor, the bachelors entertaining at the Club with an informal dance in compliment to Misses Allen and Navarro. Miss Lonergan came down after the football game to spend a few days with Mrs. Dowd before returning to her home in Annapolis.

Capt. and Mrs. Colvin had dinner recently for Colonel Babcock, Capt. and Mrs. Shepard, Capt. and Mrs. Crawford and Lieut. and Mrs. Brett, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd, Miss Lonergan, Miss Navarro, Lieutenants Lousalot, Kimball, Austin, and Buyers attended the hop at Fort Hamilton Thursday. A pretty dance and bridge party was given at the "Brick House" by the officers at Sandy Hook Proving Ground. The music was by an orchestra from Governors Island. Prizes were won at auction by Mrs. Hoffer, Mrs. Booton and Captain Shepard.

FORT THOMAS.

FORT THOMAS, Ky., Dec. 2, 1913.

Capt. George Peed, M.C., was called to Virginia by the sudden illness of his mother. Major William Forse, C.A.C., will spend December with his mother, Mrs. Forse and sister, Mrs. Robert Sutton, of the Highlands, and will be accompanied by his wife and two sons. Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan and son, Henry, spent Thanksgiving in Lexington, Ky. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Lewis have returned from twenty days' leave. Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Anderson gave a Thanksgiving dinner party.

Col. and Mrs. C. J. Crane are entertaining the officers and wives of the 2d Battalion, 9th Inf., this evening with a progressive dinner party for thirty-odd guests. Mrs. F. R. Brown is hostess of the Five Hundred Club this afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. Brown gave a dinner last Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. P. L. Smith gave a dinner Friday.

All of the officers of the 1st and 2d Battalion of the 9th Infantry were guests of the University Club of Cincinnati Saturday afternoon. The 9th Infantry band played and the guests watched the returns of the Army-Navy football game, received by private wire from New York. Army songs were sung and West Point college yell given with much zest. At the band concert and moving pictures last evening the returns of the Army-Navy game were thrown on the screen and the plays were explained by Lieut. T. J. Johnson.

FORT THOMAS, Ky., Dec. 16, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Crane gave a progressive dinner Wednesday for twenty-one guests. Lieut. and Mrs. C. A. Lewis gave an informal dinner party Friday. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Kinney had dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Rethers. Mrs. George B. Duncan gave a luncheon Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Fred R. Brown gave a bowling party Friday evening on the alleys of the gymnasium. Lieut. and Mrs. E. V. Heidt gave an informal supper last week. Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Munson had a dinner party Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. P. L. Smith, Chaplain and Mrs. Wallace H. Watts and Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Harris. Major and Mrs. Edwin V. Bookmiller gave a dinner Thursday.

The Christmas service will be held on Sunday evening preceding Christmas at the post chapel by Chaplain Watts. There will be appropriate music. Mrs. H. G. Davids gave a luncheon recently for twelve. Mrs. Salts, mother of Mrs. A. U. Loeb, was hostess of the Post Auction Bridge Club Tuesday. Mrs. Salts on Friday had a luncheon bridge for twenty. The last meeting of the post dancing class was held Thursday evening in the gym. Major and Mrs. G. B. Duncan and little son, Henry, leave Saturday for Lexington, Ky., to spend the Christmas season with relatives.

The officers and ladies of the garrison will give a hop on next Friday in the post gymnasium. Mrs. Roscoe H. Hearn gave a pretty luncheon last week in compliment to Miss Gladys Hanson, leading lady of "The Governor's Lady," which completed its engagement in Cincinnati on Saturday. The men of the Highland Gun Club and their wives will give an elaborate dance New Year's Eve in the Fort Thomas gymnasium, in recognition of hospitality shown them by the officers and ladies of the 9th Infantry.

A band concert and moving picture entertainment were given last evening in the post gymnasium. Souvenirs of the 9th Infantry were given to all present. These were small booklets containing a short historical sketch of the 9th Infantry and various photographs of the post and the band and

companies. The sketch was written by Chaplain W. H. Watts.

Mrs. R. H. Hearn leaves Saturday for Atlanta, to visit her mother for the holidays, and also to attend the wedding of her sister. The ladies of the garrison have arranged the second and fourth Thursdays of January, February and March for at home days.

Hereafter band concerts and moving pictures will be given Monday and Thursday of each week instead of Monday and Friday night of this week and every other Friday.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 6, 1913.

On Thanksgiving there were numerous small dinners, after which many went to Portland to attend the performance of "Jappyland," Miss Polly Young, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Young, being in the cast. Mrs. V. A. Paine, of Juneau, Alaska, arrived Monday for a month's visit with Mrs. Robert L. Weeks, wife of Lieutenant Weeks, recently from Alaska. Mrs. H. L. Taylor has as house guests for Christmas holidays her mother, Mrs. Seizer, and Miss Seizer.

Miss Bessie Dodson, sister of Lieutenant Dodson, and Miss Nelson, of Monmouth, Ore., were guests at the quarters of Captain Howland Thanksgiving Day. Major and Mrs. Jere D. Clayton had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner and Capt. and Mrs. Charles T. King. Receiving at the hop Friday night were Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Lentz and Mrs. Tarleton.

Lieut. F. V. Schneider had dinner in the bachelor mess before the hop for Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Forbes, of Portland, and Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Boswell, 21st Inf., and Lieut. L. D. Davis, 14th Inf., were guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Gill at dinner Thursday. Lieutenant Wheeler has been confined to his quarters for two weeks by illness. Miss Polly Young, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Young, left Monday for San Francisco, to visit Miss Pomeroy.

Major and Mrs. Smiley and family left Sunday for San Francisco, to sail for Manila on next transport. Among the officers who attended the performance of "Jappyland" in Portland Thursday night was a party composed of Captain Sayer, 21st Inf., and Lieutenant Davis, 14th Inf., and Lieutenant Parker, Riley and Gonsler. Captain Robert M. Bramble had Thanksgiving dinner for Lieutenant Gibson and Newgarden, who have just joined the 21st Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. McLaughlin left Wednesday. Captain McLaughlin has been detailed as instructor of the Oregon N.G., with headquarters at Portland. Among those attending the Melba-Kubelik concert in Portland Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Stacy, Lione, and Mrs. Hartz, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Lieutenant McKellar. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson have as their house guest Mrs. N. B. Richardson, of Woodville, Miss., mother of Lieutenant Richardson. Mrs. Richardson will spend the winter here.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Andrews, Mass., Dec. 15, 1913.

A most attractive supper-dance was given Dec. 11 by the officers and ladies of Fort Andrews to the officers and ladies in the Harbor and a few friends. Headquarters' hall was decorated in red, white and blue ribbons and flags, and the 10th Artillery band furnished the music.

A delicious supper was served at the commanding officer's quarters. The guests then drew their partners for the first dance by reins and whips tied with the different colors of ribbon.

Those present were Colonel Hawthorne, Captain Ralston, Capt. and Mrs. Matthews, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker and Captain Wiggin, from Fort Warren; Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Shaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Stockton, Lieut. and Mrs. Gatchell and Lieut. and Mrs. Coles, from Fort Strong; Major and Mrs. Brady, Major and Mrs. Shaw, Lieutenants Riley and Steere, from Fort Banks, and Lieutenant Kimball, from Fort Revere. Outside guests were Miss Mabel Paul, Major Williams, Captain Trusdell, Dr. Dunlin and Mr. Robert Driscoll. From Fort Andrews were Major and Mrs. Callan, Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, Lieut. and Mrs. Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, Lieut. and Mrs. Laurason, Captain McEll, Lieutenants McKnight and Rowland.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 8, 1913.

Last week tennis was played every afternoon, but to-day the court and parade are covered with snow. To-morrow Major and Mrs. Harry H. Bandholtz arrive and will be guests of Capt. Charles Paine and his mother. Capt. and Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey had a pleasant little supper party on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Keller, Lieut. and Mrs. Pell and Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C.

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Such a bitter fight has developed between Philadelphia and Norfolk for the new dock which is to be authorized in the next Appropriation bill that it is possible that no new drydock will be built. Members from Pennsylvania threaten to raise a point of order against any provision which will provide for a drydock at Norfolk, and the members from Virginia promise to retaliate. Under the rules of the House a provision for the building of the dock will be thrown out on a point of order. In that event the fight will be transferred to the Senate. After the provision is placed in the bill by the Senate it cannot be thrown out when it comes back to the House, but will become a matter for consideration in conference committee.

In spite of the recommendation to the contrary made in the preliminary reports of the board which is conducting a test of machine guns, it is still insisted by the organization commanders that the machine gun now issued to the Service is too intricate for the conditions under which the gun is to be used. With skilled and highly trained operators it is admitted that the Benét-Mercier gun is a remarkable firearm, but it is argued that in the event of war, when there would not be opportunity to give men a thorough training in the use

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of the Benét-Mercier gun, it would not be a success. It is urged that before the board renders its final report the gun should be placed in unskilled hands and given a field test to ascertain how long it takes to train green men to handle the gun. It should be borne in mind that machine guns are not to be handled by Field Artillery, but by Infantry and Cavalry, and the conditions of service make it necessary to change the personnel of a machine-gun platoon frequently. The result of the field test at Fort Sill will be received with great interest throughout the Army.

If our economical members of Congress cannot be reached by any sense of humiliation in the matter of the incomplete equipment of the Army in many important details, perhaps their feeling of pity toward dumb animals will bring home to them some realization of their want of consideration in leaving the Military Establishment so poorly supplied with funds that in the camp concentration in Texas last spring four thousand horses and mules were exposed to the fury of the elements for three months, without shelter and were compelled to eat from the wet ground. If they will read in General Carter's report of this enforced cruelty to animals, not through any fault of the Army, but wholly because of the parsimony of Congress, they may ask themselves whether there is any other civilized country, making pretensions to supporting an army, that would permit such a condition to exist. In view of the fact that mule teams, as General Carter says, in spite of the development of auto trucks, are still the main reliance of the Army for transportation, one can only guess at the seriousness of such neglect of the animals of the division from a purely military point of view if it had suddenly been brought face to face with the necessity for swift and decisive action.

Bids will shortly be advertised by the Quartermaster General for two large storehouses to be erected at Fort Mason, Cal., on the large government docks. They will cost about \$140,000.

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CHANGES AMONG GENERAL OFFICERS.

By direction of the President important changes in the commands of general officers of the Army are made in a general order from the War Department, of which an advance copy appears under our Army head on page 497.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governors Island, N.Y., will go to the Philippine Department in March, to relieve Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who will return to the United States in April and take command of the 2d Division at Texas City, succeeding Major Gen. W. H. Carter.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the 2d Division, now in camp in Texas, goes to the Hawaiian Department in March, to relieve Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, who will return to the United States and assume command of the 5th Brigade, at Galveston.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, recently relieved from command of the Department of Mindanao, and now on his way home, goes to command the 8th Brigade at the Presidio of San Francisco, relieving Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, who goes to the 7th Brigade at Vancouver Barracks.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the 6th Brigade in the maneuver camp in Texas, goes to Hawaii in February, to relieve Brig. Gen. M. M. Macomb, commanding the 1st Hawaiian Brigade. General Macomb comes to Washington, to relieve Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett as President of the Army War College. General Liggett will take command of the 4th Brigade at Texas City.

Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, commanding the 4th Brigade of the 2d Division, goes to command the Pacific Coast Artillery District at Fort Miley.

Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, commanding the 5th Brigade at Galveston, will take command of the 6th at the same place in February.

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, at present at Fort Worden, Wash., goes to command the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District at Fort Totten, N.Y., relieving Col. J. V. White.

The sending of General Barry and General Carter to the Philippines and Hawaii, as provided for in the order, virtually leaves only two major generals in the United States from whom to choose a Chief of Staff. They are Major Gens. Arthur Murray and W. W. Wotherspoon. As the Secretary on former occasions expressed a desire to keep General Murray on duty as commander of the Western Department during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, the assumption is that General Wotherspoon will be detailed as Chief of Staff if the Secretary does not select a brigadier general. General Bell, it is understood, has no desire to serve another tour of duty as Chief of Staff and is delighted with being assigned to command a division where he is liable to see some active service. General Bell has no taste for administrative work and is never fully satisfied unless he is serving with troops.

But the Secretary refuses absolutely to give the least intimation as to whom he will select as successor to General Wood, an appointment he is not required to make until April. He has given out a statement in which he declares that he considers the Chief of Staff a personal appointment, and proposes to detail an officer without any recommendation from any source. The only person to be consulted in selecting a new Chief of Staff will be the President. By those who know in what high regard he is held by President Wilson, Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott is considered a probable choice for Chief of Staff, if a brigadier is selected.

The assignment of General Carter to the Hawaiian Department gives the troops there a commander with a rank proportionate to the strength of the garrison, and at the same time rewards the General for his excellent service with the 2d Division with a very desirable foreign station.

Secretary Garrison announced on Friday that Major Gen. Leonard Wood upon relief as Chief of Staff will be assigned to command the Eastern Department, with headquarters at New York.

To the queries as to why new ships should be constructed at a time when there are not a sufficient number of officers to man those already built the Navy Department replies that a modern Dreadnought requires no more officers than one of the older battleships, while she is worth four or five of them in fighting value. Hence the enormous gain in battle efficiency if the personnel of an older battleship could be utilized on a modern Dreadnought, and thus increase the fighting power of a unit battleship complement four to five hundred per centum. While the shortage in personnel continues to exist there is all the more reason for utilizing the services of the men we have to the greatest possible advantage, and this can best be done by

distributing the limited personnel to the ships of greatest fighting value, leaving those of less fighting value to be manned or not, according to the available resources the Department might have when an emergency arises. When a new Dreadnought is commissioned the personnel is taken from one of the older battleships, which is then placed in reserve and kept in condition for future use in case of emergency.

THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

One of the most intelligent articles thus far published on the subject of what it calls "The Mexican Imbroglio" appears in the London Spectator of Nov. 15. It cites the undoubted fact that those who talk war are much less likely to provoke war than the vocal advocates of peace. The German Emperor and Mr. Roosevelt talk war, but they never made war, while Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, who are sincere in their hatred of war and of Imperialism in all its forms, have during their seven months in office "reached the very verge of war, and are treating the neighboring republic with threats and menaces which one associates with the most ruthless of autocrats and tyrants in his dealings with his neighbors."

In the opinion of the Spectator "the attempt to set up control without the acceptance of responsibility for control, without that virtual bestowal of partnership which necessarily comes with conquest in the case of a modern state, is bound to end either in the worst and most indefensible form of tyranny or else in disaster. Yet it is upon this path that the United States is unconsciously entering." The United States is proposing to try to do what Napoleon tried and failed in, that is, to dictate from the outside how a nominally independent country is to be governed. Even if General Huerta and his government were to yield to *force majeure* and allow the Americans to choose their ruler, the position, from the American point of view, "would be most dangerous." "The whole Mexican people will be sore with the soreness that is always felt by a humiliated nation." Some sort of national party will be formed in Mexico to shake off American domination and "even if General Huerta and his friends are got rid of for the time, it will only be for the time, and war will only be postponed till Mexico is better prepared to fight." An attempt to prevent this by bankrupting Mexico will have the same result as Pitt's schemes to bring about the bankruptcy of the Convention during the French war. Carnot "managed to organize victory for the Republican arms and to keep them well supplied with guns, uniforms, ammunition and even food, while the government was admittedly bankrupt."

All history says that it is not the richest states or the best fed armies who fight the hardest. A blockade of Mexican ports would be difficult and the Mexicans will succeed in spite of it in getting munitions of war, as the French Republicans did when England thought she had deprived them of saltpetre. If the United States should undertake to collect Mexican customs the Mexican merchant will have to pay two sets of customs duties just as the tenants had to pay two rents when the British government used to collect the rents on the estates of the Highland Jacobites. It will be remembered that the French invasion in the '60's resulted in the consolidation of the whole country in one supreme effort to get rid of the foreign foes, though the Mexicans before that had been fighting among themselves tooth and nail.

The Spectator has no faith in our ability to carry out our will without invasion. A well organized Power can be coerced more successfully than a disorganized one. Its article concludes with an expression of a very complimentary opinion of our Chief of Staff as "an officer of the very highest military ability" and "a statesman of rare capacity of the type of the Indian Lawrences." The Spectator says:

"In one way or another, sooner or later, the present American policy must lead, in our opinion, to armed intervention followed by annexation. There is no other way by which one state can permanently control another. If invasion comes, all President Wilson's well-meant resolves to make it clear to foreign nations that nothing will induce the United States to acquire territory as the result of intervention will come to naught. We made just the same kind of declarations, and in just as good faith, when we went to Egypt, but we have never been able to carry them out, and never shall. If the American troops once enter Mexico and put down opposition to their will by force, they will never permanently leave Mexico. They may, and no doubt will, go out *temporarily* in obedience to some vagary of public sentiment, but they will soon be back again in order to prevent the fruits of good American government being thrown away. The thing will be done in a different way from that in which we should do it, owing to the temper of the American people being different in many respects from that of their kinsfolk here, but the net result will be very much the same. As to the ultimate annexation, we have no doubt that President Wilson's pledge, or rather prophecy, will be kept in the letter—but only in the letter."

"What we should expect to happen, if we may lift the veil of the future for a moment, will be something like this. If the Americans resolve to invade Mexico they will no doubt be able to do so. The struggle may prove hard, but it is certainly not above their powers, on the assumption that they are not in too great a hurry. On a successful war the temporary occupation of the country is bound to follow. This, of course, will soon raise a strong demand in America for evacuation. The Jingo fit is sure to be followed by a new pacifist fit. In that case we should not be surprised if the Americans discovered

that the northern provinces of Mexico—Mexico is a Federal Republic—in which the present rebellion has been so successful, were well fitted for geographical and moral reasons to form a community by themselves, and if accordingly a new Republic—Northern Mexico—were formed, while Southern Mexico were for the time left to itself. Into the new Northern Republic placed by treaty under special American protection—*vide* the treaties with Panama and Nicaragua—American emigrants, agricultural and industrial, will crowd in very large numbers, till they become either an actual majority of the population or, at any rate, completely control its electoral machinery. Then the Republic in question will follow the precedent of Texas, which first separated itself from Mexico and then petitioned to be admitted to the Union as a state. Congress would find it very difficult, nay, impossible, to refuse a demand of this kind, and thus the process of absorption will begin. No doubt in one sense this would not be annexation, but it would be difficult for the plain man not versed in the niceties of the Constitution to distinguish it at a distance. 'Convey, the wise it call.'

The Spectator kindly advises us that "America will be most unwise to commit herself to military action until she has organized a really competent force, a force which she is far from possessing at the present moment. No doubt her Regular Army is, man for man, one of the best, perhaps the very best, in the world, but it is exceedingly small. Probably not more than twenty thousand men could be put into Mexico, and such a force, if the Mexicans play the Fabian game, as they no doubt will, would soon be lost in a country so huge as Mexico. They would not even find it easy to get from Vera Cruz to Mexico City—though we admit that invasion with a sea-base and a short march to the capital is to be preferred to an advance from the Rio Grande."

MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

Immediately after the Christmas holidays the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will take up the Naval Militia bill, which has been passed by the House, and is expected to come from the Senate Committee in time to be passed at this session. There is considerable sentiment in the Senate in favor of the bill, and its advocates are confident that it will not encounter serious opposition. The Volunteer Army bill was referred to a subcommittee, which will take up the proposed amendments of the War Department. The most important one provides for the mustering in of the Militia as organizations in the event of war. Senators Chamberlain, Vardaman and Goff comprise a committee which will go over the Articles of War. It is expected that this bill will be reported out of the committee and taken up by the Senate at this session.

It is expected that the communications on the Navy Personnel bill which have been sent to the House Committee on Naval Affairs will go to the printer about Jan. 1. There has, perhaps, never been so thorough a discussion of naval personnel questions from every point of view as is contained in these communications. Surely the House Committee on Naval Affairs cannot now make a plea of lack of information on the subject after they appear. The hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill, with the exception of the statements of the Secretary, will be completed before the Christmas holidays. After the holidays the Secretary will appear before the committee and discuss the naval program and other subjects of general interest to the Navy. There will be a special hearing on the Pearl Harbor drydock problem. The Secretary and the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks will appear before the committee and discuss informally the conditions of the dock and what it will cost to complete it under the proposed modified plans. It is one of the most perplexing problems that the Department has been called upon to deal with in recent years.

The Lord-Ray controversy is still before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The committee on Dec. 18 voted to report favorably on all the nominations with the exception of that of Major Herbert E. Lord, to be lieutenant colonel in the Quartermaster Corps. Furthermore, members of the committee are about as firm in their determination to hold up the nomination of Major Lord as they were last session, when they refused to take any action upon the nomination and left it pending when Congress adjourned the special session. Members of the committee have suggested that the Department should conduct another investigation of the charges against Major Beecher B. Ray. They are insisting that if he is not entitled to promotion he should be dismissed from the Army. Of course, what is really behind the holding up of Major Lord's nomination is the desire of the committee not to approve the opinion of the Attorney General on the seniority law. Congress is very jealous of its authority over the Army, and the committee is insisting that Congress has the authority to make laws for regulating promotions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Up to this time the President and Secretary Garrison have not indicated any disposition to recede from the position they took when they sent Major Lord's nomination to the Senate. Secretary Garrison, who is an exceptionally brilliant lawyer, insists that the Attorney General's opinion is good law. He has not yet decided to attempt to put into effect any system of promotion by selection, but is inclined to believe that he has the authority to do so if he sees fit.

It is understood that the President does not take kindly to the efforts that were made by Major Ray to force his promotion by bringing a suit in court. This, the Presi-

dent thinks, shows a spirit not in harmony with the military service.

The Army Appropriation bill has been laid over by the House Committee until after the holidays. Hearings have all been completed. It is announced that the Committee will report out no new legislation in the Appropriation bill, but will deal with it in special bills.

Representatives of certain commercial interests who are watching developments in the Philippines with great concern report that a storm is brewing in the Islands which may develop into a second insurrection. In fact two revolutions are, according to this report, being organized secretly among the natives; one representing the party of Manuel L. Quezon, the Filipino Commissioner, bent upon securing immediate independence for the islands, the other fomented by the political enemies of Quezon, who fear the domination of the coterie of Manila politicians of which the Commissioner is the leader. Whether the fears of these men are well founded or not, there would appear to be no doubt that they are much concerned lest the same conditions should develop in the Philippines that now exist in Mexico, which would be fatal to the safe conduct of business, the matter of chief concern with them. Quezon, it is stated, is being quoted by those who are secretly stirring up this insurrection as declaring that he will force the American Government to make good his promise of immediate independence. If not, the only way of obtaining more power and eventually independence, will be through insurrection. Reliable reports are to the effect that many of the old time insurrection leaders have suddenly become impressed with their power and intend to take advantage of the change in the policy of the Administration to acquire their old time domination over the natives. The second insurrection to prevent Quezon and his coterie from seizing the islands is being organized by those satisfied with American rule or who will never submit to the rule of Quezon. The report is that both parties are preparing to open up hostilities in the early part of January or February. If this should prove to be the case Governor General Harrison will be confronted with a serious situation which will demand drastic and quick action. Unless these insurrections are checked in their inception there will be need for the Army in the Philippines again.

A real Orator Puff was developed in the debate in the House on Dec. 2 on the Hensley resolution favoring a warship building holiday. Representative William P. Borland, of Missouri, in seeking to emphasize the terrible expense of navies, waxed denunciatory of the waste of money in firing salutes. After announcing that "a single charge of ammunition in a 12-inch gun costs between \$800 and \$900," Mr. Borland, rising to the full height of Ozark eloquence, stunned the House with this dramatic outburst: "Every time that gun is boomed out, if it be only in military salute to some officer of the Federal Government, from \$1,200 to \$1,400 of the money of the American toiler has been cast out in white smoke. Every time that gun is fired—puff! goes a comfortable cottage for the American workingman." Mr. Borland's knowledge of naval matters does not seem to have embraced the fact that for firing salutes the big guns are not used but a small gun for salute purposes, the cost of which is so small that if an American workingman sheltered himself in the cottage the money would buy he would have to acquire the habit of sleeping outdoors. In the newest ships of the Navy a three-pounder is used for saluting purposes, and the cost for each shot of a salute is thirty-seven cents. In the older ships the saluting is done by means of a six-pounder, and here the cost is forty-two cents a shot. Taking the highest number of shots fired in a salute to any official of the Government, the President of the United States, the total cost for the twenty-one shots on the older ships would be \$8.82 and on the newest warships it would be \$7.77. While a number of members of Congress are well informed on naval matters, there are unfortunately too many like the gentleman from Missouri, whose knowledge of the Navy is of the "puff" variety, resembling that of the Government official, celebrated in naval tradition, who on going aboard a ship of war for the first time exclaimed in disgust: "Gosh! the darned thing's hollow."

The War Department has asked Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Philippine Department, to cable the number of sergeants with more than one term of enlistment who desire to be relieved from foreign service. When this information is obtained steps will be taken to secure sergeants in the United States to relieve them. It is proposed as far as possible to assign sergeants now on duty with the Militia to organizations in the Philippines. If sufficient number cannot be obtained from the Militia, volunteers will be asked for from other sources. The Secretary of War is very anxious to place all sergeants on a foreign roster, the same as commissioned officers. This system will not be extended to corporals. The War Department is planning to adopt the uniform method for instruction for recruits at the recruit depot, the course to cover thirty-five days, at the end of which period the recruits will be sent to organizations. There is an impression at the Department that nothing is gained by keeping recruits at the depot longer than five weeks. It is argued that by a more systematic and uniform scheme of instruction recruits can be gotten into shape for service with organizations in shorter time and at less expense.

TROUBLE IN THE CARABAO CAMP.

The announcement from the White House that the President and Secretary Daniels have taken offense at the merry thrusts of the annual banquet of the Washington Corral gives a prominence to the Military Order of the Carabao which was never dreamed of by the organizers of the society. Up to this time the Carabao at their annual dinners never took themselves seriously, and are naturally profoundly surprised that President Wilson should give such recognition to the jokes and songs of the dinner held in Washington on Dec. 11.

The National Press Club, the Gridiron Club and numerous dining clubs engage in the same character of jest at the expense of their distinguished guests, political parties and the world in general, just as the undergraduates of English universities guy the distinguished men who appear to receive a degree. President Taft was not spared by the Carabao during his administration. He, like President Wilson, was invited to the dinners, at which he was cartooned and made the subject of all manner of jests. The dignity of office has never been any protection against the satire of the Carabao. They have made merry with great men in civil life and high ranking officers in the Services. As far as that is concerned, the Army, Navy and Marine Corps have not escaped the good-natured jokes of the Carabao. No song produced more merriment at the last dinner than one in which officers of the Service were pictured as constantly seeking promotion and increased pay. If the Carabao jokers are to be considered seriously the entire Service might protest against greater portion of the program. The Manchu song of this year's banquet and last year's was directed at a large number of the most efficient officers in the Army, who had just as good a right to be offended at the Carabao satire as the President and the members of the Cabinet.

If the President were to discipline the members of the Washington Corral of the Carabao because of their violation of the canons of good poetical composition he might expect the applause of an approving world, though we have the authority of Thomas Carlyle for saying that "humor has justly been regarded as the finest perfection of poetry." There will be a less hearty concurrence in the President's reported purpose to apply to the culprits the strict rules of military discipline because of their somewhat irreverent display of humor at the expense of the authorities. There is no such thing in our Government as *lese majesté*, and this would appear to be the crime for which the humorists of the Carabao are to be held to account. If there were any occasion for checking the freedom of expression indulged at the Carabao meetings it would seem that the necessary result might have been accomplished by a quiet hint to those having control, without making the whole country a party in the case. The sense of humor is so well developed in this country that the investigation of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are engaged upon is not being taken very seriously, and the bad boys of the Carabao find abundant sympathizers who would soothe the perturbed spirits of our war Secretaries by suggesting that they say to the President, in the language of Cato: "Why wouldst thou add to all the griefs I suffer imaginary ills and fancied tortures?"

In a spirit of entire subordination, and with due respect to the President, the members of the Military Order of the Carabao have expressed a determination to continue their organization. They could not abandon it now and maintain their self-respect. What is more, the country at large is in sympathy with the Carabao jokes, as has been clearly shown in the manner the matter has been treated by newspapers of all shades of politics. Senators and Members of the House have begun to investigate the subject quietly, and if the President should take any severe action as the result of the investigations ordered he will be likely to hear from Congress. Officials generally at Washington regarded the entire affair as a huge joke until an official inquiry into the matter was ordered. In interviews very few Congressmen even attempted to justify this action. Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, expressed the opinion that the spirit of the occasion had been misunderstood.

ACTION BY CARABAO COMMITTEE.

The committee in charge of the dinner met on Dec. 16 and named Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General; Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, president of the Navy Retiring Board, and Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, as a special committee to call upon Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels and express the regret of the members of the Carabao for the incident. The committee first waited upon Secretary Garrison, who had been designated by the President to conduct the official inquiry, and presented him with all the printed data regarding the proceedings of the dinner. After calling upon the Secretary of War the committee designated by the Carabao Society to perform this unpleasant duty moved solemnly over to the office of Secretary Daniels. To both Secretaries the committee presented the following letter:

We have been appointed by the committee in charge of the recent annual dinner, Military Order of the Carabao, a subcommittee to submit certain data to the Secretary of War requested by him.

The subcommittee also desires to express to you the deepest regret at the criticisms in the press of the recent Carabao dinner. The Society, composed largely of Army and Navy officers, is greatly distressed that anything in its entertainment should be offensive to its invited guests. The principal song reported to have given offense was composed by soldiers on the way to the Philippines in 1899 and has been sung at Carabao dinners and similar occasions ever since.

It was not on the program for the recent dinner, but was sung once and, when asked for a second time, was refused by the officer presiding at the singing table. During the dinner there have always been presented entertaining features and the songs have been practically the same on all such occasions.

It has been stated in the press that the songs were known in advance. That is true, as the song book printed this year is practically the same as song books heretofore printed, twenty-nine out of the thirty-five songs being the same, and the others have not been mentioned as being in any way objectionable.

The printed statement that "The performance, according to advance statements given out by the Carabao Society, was designed to show the lack of sympathy for recent developments and tendencies in the Philippine government," is so absurd that it seems hardly necessary to deny it.

Very respectfully,

J. B. ALESHIRE,
T. B. HOWARD,
FRANK McINTYRE.

Admiral Howard and General Aleshire were chosen to serve on the committee because they were the highest ranking officers of the Army and Navy respectively at the dinner. The appearance of these distinguished officers, who have not heretofore enjoyed a reputation for frivolity, as responsible "managers of mirth" and en-

forced apologists for contumacious of authority, was not without its amusing aspects.

After the visit of the committee to the two Cabinet officers it was announced that no action would be taken until the Secretaries had opportunity to confer. Secretary Garrison was not at the dinner, and Secretary Daniels left early. Secretary Garrison, after discussing the matter fully with officers of the Army, said that he was not convinced that the case was one for a court-martial. If a blanket reprimand should be made the officers responsible would have the right to demand a court of inquiry, which would open the way to a court-martial. One difficulty, in the event of a court-martial being ordered by the President, would be to get officers of sufficient rank outside the membership of the Carabao society to compose a court. Secretary Daniels said that he had advised Rear Admiral Howard, recently elected head of the Carabao order, not to accept that office.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL CARTER.

That the commanding general of the 2d Division lost no opportunity to extract every valuable bit of information possible out of the concentration of troops in Texas last February and March is shown by the fact noted in the annual report of Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the division, that the Chief Engineer Officer of the division was directed to prepare maps showing the distances traveled by the several units and to apply the results to the maps of Europe and elsewhere to show how the United States is situated in the matter of concentration or mobilization in comparison with other nations. The results are interesting, for they show that the mean distance of the American mobilization was 1,200 miles, which figure was obtained by multiplying the railroad distance traveled by each organization by its strength and dividing the sum of the products by the total strength of the division. The longest distance traveled by organizations in the United States was from Fort Missoula, 2,199 miles, and next from San Francisco, 2,179 miles. The maps showing the relation of the American distances to European and Manchurian territory appear in the report. Taking Bulgaria as the center in Europe, a radius of 1,200 miles would extend east to the Caspian Sea, south to include the whole of Turkey in Asia and much more, west to pass through almost the middle of France, and north to Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark. Using Tokio as the center for the Asiatic contrast, 1,200 miles would take one west almost to Pekin and far beyond the Amur River in the north.

The accommodation of the troops arriving in Texas on account of the inclement weather would have been a very serious matter with new troops, but General Carter says that "the experienced officers and men detrained with celerity and established camps at what at first glance seemed an impossible site at Texas City, on the mainland opposite Galveston." In laying out the camps and drainage systems, constructing roads and bridges and maintaining them in repair, the report says the battalion of Engineers (the 3d) "rendered most valuable service. Much of the comfort of the camps in bad weather has been due to the intelligent and indefatigable labor of this battalion." Based on experience in command of three previous division encampments, instructions were given by General Carter to reduce the distances within and between organizations to insure absolute cleanliness, as well as economy, in road, drainage and water system construction and service and minimum requirement for camp guards, and the report notes that the results "have justified this course in the fullest measure." During the four months ending June 30 the constantly non-effective rate was about one-third that of the average for the Army at large. Not a case of typhoid fever has occurred.

That the Army is sadly in need of funds in times of emergency for some of the most important details of administration is proved by the fact that the four thousand animals, horses and mules, remained unsheltered for three months. This exposure to the elements, made necessary by the lack of funds to provide shelter, caused a great loss, the beasts having to eat hay on the ground in wet and windy weather. Shelter and even crude mangers caused a great improvement, so that eventually the live stock were in fine condition, but at one time the state of the horses caused grave concern. Among the gains and losses of the division between March 1 and June 30 were the following: Discharged on expiration of term, 464; re-enlisted, 207; discharged per sentence of G.C.M., 144; discharged for disability, 41; recruits received, 220; lost through desertion, exclusive of those dishonorably discharged after sentence, 220. The total loss was 941 and the net gain 206. The only available source of reservists is from men discharged by expiration of service. Deducting the number re-enlisting from the total discharged on expiration, the maximum number who could pass to the reserve would be only 257, a number smaller than the total of deserters at large and those apprehended and discharged after sentence or without honor. That the possible reservists are thus outnumbered is to General Carter an "unpalatable fact" which may be of assistance to those who are trying to work out the problem of creating a reserve.

The privilege of purchasing discharge was suspended pending the determination of a policy on the subject by the Secretary of War. "As long as the War Department has entered upon a policy of establishing a reserve from which men are to be called to the colors on the approach of war," says the report, "it seemed not inappropriate to hold in service men not entitled to discharge except as a privilege as long as the division was held in readiness for immediate service. From Feb. 28 to June 30 there were ninety-nine applications for such purchase. Of these thirty-one were discharged by division headquarters and four by the War Department.

The strength of the division on March 3, 1913, was 11,585 present and absent, and on June 30 it was 11,821, officers and men. Texas City has no regular police force, and to save expense to the community an arrangement was made for the provost guard to maintain order among the men of the division within the town limits. This worked well not only in keeping order, but in giving each organization in turn the training it would need in campaign whenever called upon to occupy towns and cities wherein the Army would be responsible for good order. Taken as a whole, says the report, the men of the division have shown themselves to be a "self-respecting, intelligent and splendid lot of soldiers, drawn from the average citizenship, upon whom the nation may rely with perfect confidence in time of emergency."

The experience of the division with the consolidation of the supply and pay departments with the Q.M. Corps has shown no loss of energy or any failure of a kind to suggest that "we are not traveling on the right road." At first there was a tendency on the part of the senior officers who had previously been C.Q.M., chief commis-

sary and chief paymaster to continue in the same duties, leaving the detailed line officers to do the mixed work of the new organization, but when their attention was called to the matter one and all undertook to qualify for the duties of the consolidated establishment. It will always be necessary to specialize in the supplies, property and financial divisions. Owing to the proximity of the division to the base depots and the absence of supply trains it was difficult to carry out the theory of the F.S.R. sufficiently to differentiate the duties in campaign of the several officers of the new Q.M. Corps. The efficiency of the three senior officers was well known to the commanding general, and the junior officers detailed from the line "established their fitness in such a degree as to silence all criticism of the detail system inaugurated in 1901." The experience of the 2d Division has been utilized to standardize equipment and construction as far as practicable. Plans and specifications have been prepared for field kitchens, latrines, animal shelters, etc., to insure uniformity. Motor trucks were of service on the hard shell roads, but when heavy rains caused the shells to disappear in the mud the trucks were unable to make headway, nor can they be relied upon across the prairie roads. "Mule teams remain as our surest reliance in all weather, but auto trucks have a large and increasing field of usefulness for quick delivery at distant points over fair roads."

General Carter expresses the conviction that each division of the Army should be provided with the necessary field ovens and the personnel permanently organized from the Q.M. Corps men assigned to posts garrisoned by the division. This plan would assure the presence of organized field bakeries with the first troops reaching the front. The necessary transportation should be maintained with the division. For a mobilized division a headquarters detachment is essential, and the report says the preferable plan is to organize it on the lines of regimental detachments rather than to break up complete regimental organizations by detaching a troop or company. Similar provisions to those for orderlies should be made in regard to division and brigade headquarters. General Carter believes that much time is all but wasted by efforts to teach signalling to detachments in each company, and he favors relieving companies of this requirement and placing dependence upon the Signal Corps companies and regimental detachments. The work of the division seems to have demonstrated "the necessity for more close order drill and instruction than we have been inclined to believe necessary of late. Fire control demands unhesitating and accurate obedience, which can be distilled only by much close contact of the officers with their men. Control of fire will come not by intuition, but only through persistent training." General Carter is of the opinion that "the methods of maintaining the supply of ammunition on the firing line do not seem to have kept pace with our progress in other matters."

This excellent and thought-provoking report closes with the following broad summary of results: "The result of four months' concentration in camp has been to imbue the units of the 2d Division with esprit de corps which, while based upon peace performance, needs only active service to prove its depth and value. The experience from day to day will make and leave upon the minds of officers and men impressions of means and methods that will stand them in good stead in the years to come. Approved methods of supply and sanitation have become fixed in their minds and will banish doubt and hesitation in future mobilization for war."

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

About the only reliable news of the fighting in Mexico between the federals and rebels is that contained in despatches from Rear Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., to the Navy Department, which, among other things, show that the rebels were beaten in their attempt to take Tampico. If the number of "terrible battles" and "frightful losses" reported from Mexico in the daily press were true, there would hardly be any men left in either army, and from the number of freight cars and engines destroyed in the sensational accounts of the correspondents there should be very little rolling stock left in Mexico. We believe, however, that there are still a few more cars left, and as Mexicans against an armed foe are celebrated as long range fighters it has not required very great effort to bury the dead killed in action.

A cablegram received from Admiral Fletcher, sent from Tampico, Mexico, 2 p.m., Friday, Dec. 12, 1913, conveyed the information that there had been no cessation of fighting, but that the fighting is not serious. Aguila was reported to have just arrived with 3,000 men and taken a position on the right bank of the river, and that there were en route to Tampico the Mexican gunboats Vera Cruz and Progreso. Admiral Fletcher has received information that both Federals and Constitutionalists have shot or hanged all prisoners taken, numbering about sixty-five. Three of these men were hanged in the forenoon from within the Federal lines, in full view of the shipping and city. Admiral Fletcher made formal protest, in the name of humanity, against the practice. He reports that no foreigners or property have been injured, and that the New Jersey is en route to Tampico.

The Army transport Sumner left Galveston, Texas, Dec. 13, for Tampico, with 10,000 rations and a detachment of the Army Medical Corps. The transport will be used to care for all Americans leaving Tampico on account of the siege. She has berth accommodations for 800.

A cablegram from Admiral Fletcher at Tampico, dated 1 o'clock, Saturday morning, Dec. 13, states that at 4 p.m. he ordered all Americans out of the City of Tampico. The weather was favorable and before midnight he sent about 500 on the Wheeling and Topila to the battleships Virginia, Rhode Island and New Jersey outside. The Admiral says that the women and children are all out of the city, but that some men have preferred to remain in the city. Admiral Fletcher desires public announcement made that all foreigners are safe. It is impossible to send personal messages to all who have relatives on the ships. Admiral Fletcher also stated that the situation was getting worse. Skirmishing continues and the Mexican gunboat Bravo was shelling the position of the Constitutionalists. The Navy Department engaged the Ward liner Morro Castle to go to Tampico to receive such refugees as wished to leave. It reached Tampico Sunday morning, Dec. 14.

A despatch from Admiral Fletcher on board the Tacoma dated 3 p.m. Saturday, Dec. 13, advises that the Constitutionalists have shut off the water supply of the city. At 10 p.m. Saturday he advises that H.M.S. Hermione is in the river carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Cradock. At noon on Sunday, Dec. 14, Admiral Fletcher advises that conditions have not changed, and that

the Ward liner Morro Castle arrived. There is a north wind blowing and until the weather moderates it will not be possible to transfer refugees to the steamer. He advises that the Constitutionalists have withdrawn from the immediate vicinity of Tampico. At 1 a.m. Dec. 15 Admiral Fletcher advises that conditions have not changed since he sent his last despatch.

Rear Admiral Fletcher reported on the afternoon of Dec. 16 that normal conditions prevail at Tampico, and that the weather had moderated sufficiently to permit the transfer of all the refugees from the battleships to the transport Sumner for return to Tampico. The marines who were temporarily placed aboard the gunboat Wheeling and the scout cruiser Chester have been sent back to the battleships.

News reports from Northern Mexico describe the high handed manner in which Gen. Francisco Villa is said to be conducting his reign of terror in and around Chihuahua.

The Navy Department received a despatch from Admiral Fletcher sent from the Tacoma at Tampico, at 2 p.m., Dec. 16. It states that the weather had moderated, and that he has been able to transfer all the refugees back to the Sumner and that they were returning to Tampico, where conditions have again become normal. A later despatch dated 1 a.m., Dec. 17, advises that the refugees have all been returned safely to Tampico. The Ward liner Morro Castle sailed on Dec. 16 at 8 p.m. But eight Americans desired to leave on board of her. Constitutionalists to the number of about 4,000 are reported to be camping eighteen miles northwest of Tampico. For the present the Sumner will remain at Tampico.

Wiring from the Tacoma at Tampico, 10 p.m., Dec. 17, Admiral Fletcher advises that quiet continues in the city. A norther was blowing. He reports that the German steamer Bremen has sailed for Vera Cruz. The Hamburg-American steamer Bolivia is remaining there.

Rear Admiral Fletcher reported from Vera Cruz Dec. 18 that rebels were still infesting the Tampico district. Refugees reported that Villa is continuing to hold Mexicans for ransom and that he refuses to allow men to start for the border unless they pay large sums.

Two enlisted men of the 15th U.S. Cavalry on patrol duty at Presidio, Texas, who ordered two Mexican federal soldiers who had crossed into the American town on Dec. 18, to halt, were deliberately fired upon by the Mexicans. The United States troopers promptly returned the fire and killed one Mexican.

THE ARMY AS A CAREER.

"The United States Army as a Career" is the title of a handsome pamphlet prepared under the direction of The Adjutant General, U.S.A., by Capt. Thomas F. Ryan. Its purpose is "to bring to the attention of young men the facts concerning the United States Army, that they may be informed of its ways and as to what a soldier is required to do, and also that this information may be imparted to those who are not familiar with present conditions and judge the Army from what they hear from persons who do not realize the many changes that have taken place in recent years, or from those who through misconduct have been put out of the Service." It shows the modern conditions respecting our soldiers, who are housed in comfortable barracks having all modern conveniences, have the best food, the best pay and best keeping of any Army in the world, and the best opportunity of any Army for advancement, self-improvement and physical pleasure and the accumulation of savings. The enlisted force is made up of young men from all parts of the country, a large percentage of them being from rural districts and small towns. They are a self-respecting, well-behaved, contented body of men worthy of the respect and esteem of all law-abiding citizens. "The career of a soldier is not monotonous, but is full of life and activity, with sufficient work to make him efficient and of value to the Government, and at the same time leave sufficient time for his pleasures, recreations and amusements.

"A soldier's life is filled with varied experiences, and he is daily coming into contact with new and interesting propositions." He has an opportunity for travel at the public expense and his pay is practically clear money, as all necessary expenses are provided for. His employment is steady, his pay comes to him every month whether he is sick or well, his work is not hard and he has ample time for study, pleasure and self-improvement. Many positions carrying an increase of salary are open to him, and many which not only increase his pay but which procure an advancement in grade. The discharged soldier is given preference in all governmental, municipal or Civil Service appointments, and an honorable discharge is the best recommendation for employment in civil life. A liberal policy is pursued in granting him furloughs or short passes for a few days. An opportunity is given for all kinds of clean, healthful sports and other means of employing his leisure hours in the amusement room where games are allowed, with phonographs or piano players or both. Newspapers and magazines are provided in the company library, where the latest books may be obtained. Nearly every post is equipped with bowling alleys and its clubs. The teams show the greatest spirit of rivalry in outdoor sports, field meets with suitable prizes being held. Upon his discharge he receives free transportation to the place of his enlistment, and on his death the person designated by him receives an amount equal to six months' pay. Upon the completion of thirty years' service he may retire upon three-quarters pay, and disability in line of duty entitles him to a pension and admission to the Soldiers' Home, to which he can also be admitted after twenty years' service. "There are few industrial institutions in civil life that take such care of their employees, when they become old or after they have served faithfully the major part of their lives, as the Government does with regard to its soldiers."

The much talked of military discipline is no more severe, and in many respects less exacting, than the discipline of any great business corporation. The impression that enlisted men are badly treated by the officers is created by undesirable soldiers who have been driven from the Service in disgrace. "The fact is, the commissioned officers as a body are kind and considerate of the enlisted men's needs and welfare."

Full details are given in this pamphlet of Army service and Army life, with a very frank statement of his requirements in the matter of the work required. It is handsomely printed, with sixty-two fine illustrations, two of them being beautiful colored prints.

The Navy Department has been advised that the U.S. S. Benham has completed her standardization trials averaging for five high runs 29.81 knots.

ADVANTAGES OF DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS.

One very satisfactory result has come from the naval detention system, although entirely dissociated from the moral effect sought in the changed method of punishment. The overcrowding of the naval prisons which not infrequently threatened the health of the inmates has been lessened to such an extent that the formerly inadequate accommodations are now ample, as is shown by the fact that no appropriations for the increase or the enlargement of naval prisons are necessary, and in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy they will not be necessary even after the authorized increases in the naval personnel. The scope of the detention system for naval offenders has been greatly enlarged in the past year. Thus most deserters who surrender and all deserters under twenty-one years of age are now sent to disciplinary barracks in the first instance, instead of being required first to serve a part of their sentences in naval prisons. As the proportion of convicted offenders sent to disciplinary barracks increases, it naturally follows that there is a corresponding decrease in the number of men confined in naval prisons. Naval disciplinary barracks both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts as their scope becomes wider will make appropriations for them urgent, although at the outset of the experiment with that form of penology no expenses whatever were incurred. The disciplinary barracks at Port Royal, S.C., and also at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., consist of old buildings formerly used by the Marine Corps and made available for their present purpose without any special appropriations. If these barracks are to remain a permanent disciplinary institution the buildings will require extensive repairs, and in some cases will have to be replaced, while additional structures should be erected. The naval disciplinary barracks at Puget Sound were established only shortly before the close of the fiscal year of 1912. During the period since that time the inmates have been occupied chiefly with improving the old buildings and adapting the abandoned marine barracks to detention uses. Consequently it was impracticable to devote the time to drills and instruction necessary to do full justice to the detention system. Nevertheless the system gave excellent results in 1913. A total of 268 cases were handled, including sixty-one men remaining over from the previous fiscal year, five detainees who were recaptured after having escaped, and 202 new cases. In all these cases the men had been sentenced by general courts-martial to confinement at hard labor, a large proportion of the sentences also including dishonorable discharge. However, their sentences were mitigated to detention. Of the 268 men, one was later transferred to the Ukiah State Hospital for Insane, one was discharged from the Service by medical survey, and eighty-six were still undergoing detention on June 30, 1913. Of the remaining 180 men who were transferred to the disciplinary barracks, a total of 109, or about sixty-one per cent., may be regarded as having "made good." Sixty-eight of these men had been unconditionally restored to duty in the Service at large, twenty-seven were serving a probationary period at the disciplinary barracks with a view to their unconditional restoration to duty, and fourteen had been discharged from the Service, with recommendation for re-enlistment. It is the opinion of the J.A.G. that there should be two disciplinary barracks on each of the two ocean coasts of the United States. Special attention should be given to the system on the Pacific, where facilities for confining C.M. prisoners are greatly restricted. After the opening of the canal the need of such facilities will doubtless be as great on the Pacific as on the Atlantic coast. In view of the fact that it is even now necessary to shelter enlisted men in tents at the naval disciplinary barracks at Puget Sound, the need is apparent for the erection of a suitable barracks on the site of the present barracks there at a cost of \$75,000.

ARMY CLERKS ON TEMPORARY DUTY.

The Court of Claims on Dec. 1 decided in favor of the claimant the test case of Alfred J. Maxwell, a clerk in the Subsistence Department, involving the right of Army clerks to expenses after the expiration of thirty days, when on temporary duty in Texas or on the border in 1911. The court gave judgment for the amount of the unpaid expenses until the date of his relief from this duty. One of the judges dissented. On Dec. 8, the court announced that the judgment and opinion were withdrawn and the case was remanded for further argument on Jan. 8, 1914. The reason for this hesitation on the part of the court is not known. Probably some question has arisen in the mind of one of the four judges constituting the majority of the court, as to the correctness of the decision. While it is possible that a further argument may result in a decision in favor of the Government, it is considered probable that the decision already made will be affirmed.

When the Army clerks were ordered to duty on the border in 1911, the Army Regulations then in force provided that they should receive their expenses while on temporary duty, not to exceed \$4.50 a day, continuing while on such duty. While they were actually engaged on this duty, an order was promulgated, on the recommendation of the Quartermaster General, that expenses should be allowed only for the first thirty days of the period of temporary duty. The clerks complained that this order was a hardship, but the Comptroller decided that it must stand. The clerks took a test case into the Court of Claims, through King and King, of Washington, D.C., as attorneys. In the brief filed by the attorneys two points were made. The first was that this order of the Secretary of War was a modification of an Army Regulation; that the Army Regulations were promulgated by authority of the President; that this order had no such authority, either express or implied; and that, consequently, it was an attempt by an inferior authority to repeal a rule prescribed by a superior authority. Many decisions were cited in support of this position. The claimant made the further point that any repeal of, or modification of, or exception to, Army Regulations must be by an amendment to the regulations and could not be made by a mere exception, even if promulgated by the direction of the authority originally making the regulations. In support of this numerous decisions were also cited.

The argument on behalf of the United States was by Burt W. Andrews, attorney in the Department of Justice, and on behalf of the claimant, by George A. King, of the firm of King and King. It will probably be argued by the same attorneys on the reargument, but it is not considered likely that much additional light can be

thrown upon the question, as the briefs on both sides are exhaustive.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

After a rather rough run across the Atlantic from their visit to European ports the U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, flagship of Rear Admiral C. J. Badger; the Arkansas, Capt. Roy C. Smith, flagship of Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow; the Florida, Capt. William J. Maxwell, and the Utah, Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer, arrived at New York Dec. 15. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, commander of the Wyoming, was taken seriously ill on Dec. 5, three days out from Gibraltar, with Bright's disease, and Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang took charge of the ship. As soon as the Wyoming arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, Captain Chapin was hurried to the naval hospital. The Wyoming did not stop at Quarantine on her arrival in the lower bay, arrangements having been made for her to proceed to Brooklyn without delay. Great sympathy is expressed for Captain Chapin, who is a very popular officer.

Officers and men express themselves as highly delighted with their visit and reception abroad, but are all glad to get home for Christmas. On Dec. 6, four days from Gibraltar, the vessels of the Fourth Division, the Connecticut, Kansas and Ohio, left the rest of the fleet and headed for Guantanamo, whence they go to Mexican waters, as we previously noted. The Vermont on Dec. 11 broke her starboard shaft 1,200 miles from Hampton Roads, and proceeded under her port propeller. The fleet ran into a heavy western gale on Dec. 11 and the decks were awash. Seas broke over the top turrets and considerable briny found its way below. The vessels, however, proved able sea boats. The hospital ship Solace, which traveled 600 miles ahead of the battleships, lost her forecastle in a big sea which came aboard, and the collier Cyclops had to lay to for the greater part of a day.

According to the present program the vessels are to stay in New York until Jan. 6, when they leave for their winter target practice and maneuvers at Guantanamo. Rear Admiral Badger issued an order on Dec. 15 forbidding the granting of leave for more than twenty-four hours for the present.

During the stay in European ports trips of inspection to navy yards and manufacturing establishments in Spezia, Florence and Turin were made by Lieut. Comdr. Edward C. Kalbfus, fleet engineering officer; Richard D. Gatewood, fleet constructor, and Lieut. Comdr. Harry L. Brinser, engineering officer of the Wyoming. The officers were greatly impressed with Italian engineering methods and the conduct of Italian manufacturing plants.

The next three weeks have been divided up by the officers so that half of them will be able to get home for Christmas and the other half for New Year's Day.

Smallpox developed on board the battleship Ohio during her trip across the Atlantic, according to advices received at the Navy Department Dec. 15. The Ohio, which was under orders to proceed to Mexican waters, arrived at Guantanamo Dec. 16, when the smallpox patients and others who have been exposed were sent to the isolation camp at Deer Point. The Ohio, it is reported, had six cases of smallpox on board and twenty men suffering from fever. One man died from smallpox on the way across.

A wireless despatch received at the Navy Department on Dec. 17 reported a second accident to the U.S.S. Vermont, the port truss bearing being injured, and as a result of this injury the Delaware had been obliged to take the vessel in tow. Her previous injury was to her starboard shaft on Dec. 11 and she then proceeded under her port propeller. The last accident, it is believed, totally disabled the vessel. Her position on Dec. 17 was given as latitude 36 deg. 12 min. north, 507 miles from Cape Henry. A further message was received giving details of the injury to the port crankshaft, but this message was so badly garbled that it was practically of no value. On Dec. 15 the Vermont was reported 485 miles off Cape Henry, proceeding at 3½ knots, and expected to reach Hampton Roads Dec. 20. The commanding officer of the Delaware has recommended that the tug Sonoma be sent to assist the Delaware in the tow, and she left New York Dec. 18 to pick up the crippled ship.

WHEN IT BLEW LIKE TOPHET.

Speaking of the gale encountered by the Wyoming, Arkansas, Utah and Florida before their arrival at New York city on Dec. 15, New York Sun gives the following nautical yarn:

"That five days' gale was the talk of the ships. The tempest is described on the Wyoming's log as a 'whole gale,' which means a velocity of more than sixty miles an hour."

"For several days Rear Admiral Badger got little sleep. When he finally had to turn in he said, according to an unofficial chronicler of the Wyoming:

"'Orderly, if it blows any harder wake me up.'

"In a few minutes the orderly was at the Admiral's bedside saying:

"'It's blowing harder, sir.'

"'Thank you,' said the Admiral. 'Please call me if it gets to blowing like Tophet.' Again the orderly reported, saying this time: 'It's blowing like Tophet, sir.'

"'Oh, well,' replied the exhausted Admiral knowing that the ships were standing the weather all right, 'call me if the wind shows signs of moderating.' Thereafter Admiral Badger slept in peace."

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

To facilitate the instruction of enlisted men of Field Artillery batteries copies of the plates shown in the Handbook for 3-inch F.A. Materiel will be furnished to the Organized Militia on proper requisition at a charge against the state's allotment at an approximate cost of \$2.80 per hundred. Also drawings which show the alterations necessary to convert old arm racks into arm racks that will receive the new caliber .45 automatic pistol which is now being issued to all of the Organized Militia. The cost will be \$7.70 for each revolver arm rack, model 1908, and \$2.03 for each rifle and revolver arm rack, model 1908. The alterations can be readily made without shipping the arm racks to an arsenal.

The new tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations are now in the hands of the printer. They may be obtained like other government publications, but they do not supersede the old Cavalry Drill Regulations.

The Chief of Engineers has under consideration new reconnaissance equipment for issue to the Service. No further issues of the old type equipment will be made

pending its adoption, with the exception of watch companies.

The present edition of the Field Service Regulations is exhausted. These regulations are now being revised, and it will be several months before the revised edition will be ready for issue.

PAPERS ON NAVAL SUBJECTS.

A paper read at the last meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers by Naval Constr. Stuart Farrar Smith, U.S.N., member, contains the results of observations of hogging and sagging on some of the 500-foot colliers recently built for the U.S. Navy. It shows that the upper deck, at the middle of the length, may move up or down as much as six inches with reference to the ends, depending on the conditions of loading; and that a temperature rise of one degree Fahrenheit may cause the deck to rise one eighth of an inch. It contains some observations of the motion of the tank top with reference to the upper deck, and suggests that more extended observations of these points may permit of working backward from the girder deflections and loads to the actual fiber stresses, thus checking the preliminary strength calculations.

"Historical Notes on Chain Cables," by Asst. Naval Constr. John E. Otterson, U.S.N., member, contains brief notes as to the history of chainmaking, as to the theory of stresses in the chain link; the relative advantages of open and stud link chain, of end-welded and side-welded chain; a description of the present hand process of manufacture; the extent to which machine processes have been developed to date; and notes as to certain experimental work carried on at the navy yard, Boston, looking toward the development of a satisfactory machine process and toward the producing of chain of a more uniform and reliable quality. The paper also indicates the advantages to be gained by the proper heat treatment of the iron, and points to the necessity of more detailed and extensive study of this question.

In an article on "The Influence of National Policies on Ships' Design" Capt. W. L. Rodgers, U.S.N., shows that this influence has been marked at all periods of history. Actium, 31 B.C.; Spanish Armada, 1571 A.D.; American Civil War show that policy rules types of ships. The lack of control of ship design by national policy in the United States during the period from the Civil War to the Spanish War led to unsatisfactory types. The present arrangements in the Navy Department to ensure that general military characteristics of ships shall be such as best to support national policies. One example taken from the history of German shipbuilding shows that foreign Powers build their navies with definite foreign policies in view. The conclusion is that naval architects must keep in close touch with the exponents of national policy.

The paper on the "General Organization of Navy Yard Design, Location, Capacity and Maintenance, with Plan and Description of a Large, Efficient Yard Properly Located," by Capt. L. S. Van Duzer, U.S.N., referred to last week, was prepared to show that we must have at least one large navy yard where the entire fleet can be effectively repaired and supplied in time of war. That fact being admitted, the question is considered from the three principal points of view, viz.: (1) Suitability of location, (2) capacity of yard, and (3) cost of construction, maintenance and operation. After considering the various requirements, it is pointed out that the position of New York is superior to all other ports on the east coast. It is, however, maintained that a better location may be obtained for the creation of a new navy yard at Communipaw, N.J., than is afforded by the present location in Brooklyn. The new yard would be a mile or two further away from an attack by sea and also close to all the great trunk lines of the country. It would still possess the advantages of the labor supply afforded the Brooklyn Yard. The great opportunity of designing a new, modern and up-to-date establishment for the construction and repair of ships is shown, and a tentative plan is presented. It is declared that the great expense of the new navy yard would be for the most part covered by the price obtained from the sale of the old navy yard.

PLANS FOR NAVY COLLIERs.

The final step in the completion of the design of the colliers for the Isthmian Canal Commission, provided for in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, approved June 23, 1913, was accomplished when the Navy Department issued a circular inviting all shipbuilders who have sufficient plant, to submit competitive bids for their construction.

These vessels are intended primarily for the transportation of coal to the Isthmus of Panama, and have been so designed as to lend themselves readily to conversion to the Government type of colliers, and will therefore be capable of forming valuable adjuncts to the fleet if necessary in time of war. They will be 522 feet overall, 500 feet between perpendiculars, sixty-two feet molded beam, and approximately twenty-eight feet draft loaded and have a maintained sea speed at the load draft of fourteen knots. They will be fitted up to provide comfortable quarters for a crew of about 144 men and twenty-six officers. They will be of the twin screw single deck type, fitted for carrying and handling of cargo coal, and will have provision to permit, when desired, the carrying of fuel oil. They will be of the raised forecastle and poop deck type, fitted with a poop deck house aft. The navigating bridge structure is located abaft the break of the forecastle and includes provision for bridges, cabin, chart room, and radio room. The vessels will have double bottoms throughout their entire lengths, and will be fitted for carrying water ballast in peak tanks forward and aft, as well as in topside ballast tanks.

The vessels will be divided by watertight bulkheads into four large cargo holds, each fitted with two large hatches. In addition four compartments will be provided forward to carry either bulk freight or oil. These compartments will be separated from the cargo coal holds by means of a cofferdam. Especial attention has been given to the arrangement of the vessels' bunker coal in order that self-trimming may be obtained to the greatest extent possible. Accommodations for the officers and crews will be unusually commodious. The fittings and finish of quarters will be in accordance with the practice obtaining in colliers in the U.S. Navy. These vessels will have fore and main masts, with the usual provisions for the radio outfit. They will be fitted with special appliances in order to facilitate the rapid handling of the cargo. Ample life-saving appliances will be provided and every effort has been made to comply with the latest developments in regard to the insuring of the

safety of both the vessels and the lives of their crews while at sea.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Justin* will leave San Francisco for Mazatlan about Dec. 21.

The *South Dakota* has been ordered in reserve at Puget Sound as soon as practicable after arrival.

The K-1 and K-2 have been ordered in commission after delivery by the contractors at Boston, Mass.

The H-3 has been ordered in commission at Puget Sound after delivery by the contractors.

The G-3 has been ordered in commission at New York after delivery by the contractors.

The *Albany* has been ordered placed in reserve at Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as practicable.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Pacific Fleet, has been transferred from the *California* to the *Pittsburgh*.

The *Solace* was to leave the navy yard, New York, about Dec. 19 for the east coast of Mexico.

The *Ohio* will be delayed ten days or two weeks in reaching Mexico; the *Michigan* will remain in Mexican waters until relieved by the *Ohio* or other vessel. The *Ohio* will proceed to Charleston from Guantanamo for fumigation.

The *Dolphin* has been ordered to proceed from Dominican waters to the east coast of Mexico to relieve the *Wheeling*, which latter vessel will then proceed to New Orleans.

The commander-in-chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet, has been ordered to place the *New Orleans* in full commission at Puget Sound, Wash., on Dec. 31.

The *New Orleans* will leave the navy yard, Puget Sound, for the west coast of Mexico early in January to relieve the *Maryland*, which latter vessel will then return to the United States.

The *Hannibal* will leave Portsmouth, N.H., about Jan. 2, 1914, for Guantanamo, and thence to the east coast of Nicaragua for surveying duty. About April 1, 1914, the *Hannibal* will change her surveying ground to the East Coast of Panama.

Wireless despatches of Dec. 18 received at Norfolk, Va., reported the U.S.S. *Vermont*, disabled and in tow of the battleship *Delaware* for Hampton Roads, less than 100 miles off the Virginia Capes, making seven knots an hour. She was expected at the Norfolk Navy Yard Dec. 19.

A supplement to the Nautical Almanac said to be of the greatest value to navigators has been issued by the U.S. Naval Observatory at Washington, D.C. The work, it is said, greatly simplifies the astronomical calculations incident to navigation. Elaborate interpretations are done away with, and the number of "book openings" reduced. All information is condensed and is readily accessible. Only thirty-seven pages and a star chart are contained in the supplement, yet these furnish all the information ordinarily required by navigators in practical every day work.

By a Navy Department circular dated March 21, 1878, navy yard employees were notified that if they elected to work ten hours under the eight-hour law they would receive a proportionate increase of their wages. But not one of the many thousand who availed themselves of this privilege has ever received a penny for his overtime. George Hiram Mann, the lawyer who is working to have the debts paid, says: "The Senate has twice passed the bill to pay the claims, but each time the House of Representatives failed to act. The new move we are making is in asking the Secretary of the Navy Department to ask President Wilson to include a comment on this debt in a message to Congress." Most of the men put in nearly four years in this way, some laborers earning as high as half a year's extra pay. While the fact of the labor and the merit of the claim is uncontested, not a penny of wages has ever been paid by the United States. One not familiar with the heart-sickening delays which attend claims against the United States could not believe that our Government would allow so worthy a claim to rest unsatisfied. At the meeting of more than fifty old women, widows and others representing these claims held in Brooklyn, several resolutions were adopted to direct the attention of suffragists and club-women all over the country to the matter. The meeting was much smaller this year than ever before, because so many of the old people have died. Only a few of the workers are now living; many of them died in want.

The following official report was received at the Navy Department Dec. 17 from the U.S.S. *Ohio* regarding the smallpox cases aboard: There are eleven cases of smallpox: *Tricelz*, D. F., water tender, critical; *Auletto*, N., coal passer; *Fleming*, R. R., musician; *Stringley*, A. G., machinist's mate, severe; *Hector*, W. J., master-at-arms; *Lewis*, G. R., electrician; *Moore*, J. C., machinist's mate; *Olklercker*, C. E., ordinary seaman; *Severin*, J. W., coal passer; *Scanlon*, P. G., fireman, 2d; *Weiss*, E. E., machinist's mate, mild. There are four cases of probable smallpox: *Burns*, L. F., water tender; *Hays*, L., seaman; *Morin*, E. R., seaman; *Wilson*, W., seaman. There are eight cases of suspected smallpox: *Bock*, A. G., seaman; *Hain*, E. J., fireman, 1st; *Machand*, G. L., cook, 4th; *Orgrich*, H. A., fireman, 1st; *Underwood*, F. E., coal passer; *Vood*, H. G., oiler; *Cochran*, J. S., shipfitter; *Draper*, L., warrant officers' cook.

Secretary Daniels ruled on Dec. 16 that he had no jurisdiction over the kind of fluid that may be used in the ceremony of naming battleships. Protests have been made against the use of champagne in launching the battleship *Oklahoma*. The suggestion was made that a bottle of pure water be dashed over the bow or that a white dove, symbolizing peace, be released from the deck.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessel in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Duncan, arrived Dec. 15 at Key West, Fla.

Ozark, sailed Dec. 15 from Colon for Guantanamo, en route to New York.

Connecticut and *Kansas*, arrived Dec. 16 from Guantanamo.

Ohio, sailed Dec. 18 from Guantanamo for Charleston, S.C.

Utah and *Florida*, arrived Dec. 18 at the navy yard, New York.

Brutus, sailed Dec. 16 from Charleston, S.C., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Cheyenne, arrived Dec. 16 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Dolphin, arrived Dec. 16 at Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

Raleigh, arrived Dec. 16 at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Sonoma, sailed Dec. 16 from the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., to the assistance of the *Vermont*.

Supply, sailed Dec. 18 from Yokohama, Japan, for Guam.

California, sailed Dec. 17 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

Connecticut and *Kansas*, sailed from Guantanamo for Vera Cruz, Dec. 18.

Dolphin, sailed from Samana for Santo Domingo City Dec. 18.

Potomac, sailed from Colon for Norfolk Dec. 18.

Annapolis, sailed from Mazatlan for Acapulco Dec. 18.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 11, 1913.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) John A. Monroe to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) William F. Newton to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1913.

Lieut. (J.G.) Garrett K. Davis to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1913.

Asst. Civil Engr. Kirby Smith to be a civil engineer from Aug. 8, 1913.

Asst. Civil Engr. David G. Copeland, with rank of ensign, to be an assistant civil engineer, with rank of lieutenant (J.G.), from Aug. 8, 1913.

Ruskin M. Lhamon, of Missouri, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps from Dec. 4, 1913.

Norman M. McClelland, of Texas, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps from Nov. 25, 1913.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 12.—Comdr. Cleland Davis to wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Raby detached command Supply; to temporary duty receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.

Lieuts. L. C. Farley and A. B. Cook detached Louisiana; to aid on staff, commander, Fourth Division Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. H. Douglas detached Mayflower; to Buffalo.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. A. Thomson, Jr., to aid on staff, commander, First Division, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign Sherwood Picking detached North Dakota; to Asiatic Station.

P.A. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker detached Prairie; to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

P.A. Surg. E. L. Woods temporary, Indian Head, Md.

P.A. Paymr. W. N. Hughes to New Hampshire.

P.A. Paymr. Brantz Mayer to torpedo flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

Paymr. Clerk G. C. Tasker appointed; to Raleigh.

Paymr. Clerk Andrew Gaffney placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy from Jan. 31, 1914, in accordance with Act of Congress May 13, 1908 (thirty years' service); to

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Act of Congress May 13, 1908 (thirty years' service

quire into circumstances connected with collision between the revenue cutter Davey and the steam ferryboat Hettie.

Constr. F. A. Hunnewell to South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Constr. J. Q. Walton to South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

DEC. 17.—Sr. Capt. H. M. Broadbent, 1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. MacCoun appointed a board to inquire into matters connected with alleged damage to the revenue cutter Acastus and schooner Brigadier. Second Lieut. R. C. Weightman is designated as recorder.

First Lieut. H. W. Pope to Guthrie for temporary duty.

DEC. 18.—Second Lieut. J. J. Hutson detached Androscoggin; to Tahama.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

On radio information the Apache steamed to Oxford, Md., and upon entering the Fred Avon River sighted the sloop Anna ashore, stranded broadside to beach inside of Bachelor Point. The Apache ran a hawser to the vessel and pulled her into deep water.

The Guthrie towed the motor boat Champion, whose propeller was fouled, and also the motor boat Francis M., likewise fouled, to the foot of Broadway, Baltimore, Md. Both boats were secured to the wharf.

Revenue cutter Seminole freed a stranded steamer, the Pilgrim, on the morning of Dec. 18 after making a strong pull on her all night.

Third Lieut. Roy A. Bothwell, Rev. Cutter Service, was nominated on Dec. 11, 1913, to be third lieutenant from July 19, 1913.

To have a new engine bed and for other work that will require several weeks to complete the revenue cutter Androscoggin has arrived at the repair depot, Arundel Cove, near Baltimore. Capt. Frederick C. Billard has been detached from command and ordered to Porto Rico to take charge of the cutter Algonquin on that station, and 1st Lieut. George W. Wilcox is temporarily in command of the Androscoggin. Captain Billard sails from New York for San Juan Dec. 27.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. E. Barker, San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. L. Jack, Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.
COLFAX—Stationhip, Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Mansan, New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winton, Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, Baltimore.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, Jr., San Francisco.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. F. S. Von Boskerck, New York, N.Y.
MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, San Francisco, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Unalaska, Alaska.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Out of commission, South Baltimore.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiwell, Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes, Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Cardin, Wilmington, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Nah Bay, Wash.
TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, T.H.
TUSCARORA—1st Lieut. W. H. Shea, Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger, Port Townsend, Wash.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, Galveston, Texas.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey, Mobile, Ala.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Eastport, Me.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Nov. 10, 1913.

The 8th Infantry, transferred from Mindanao to Luzon, and the 13th Infantry, from Manila to Fort William McKinley, have settled down to duty. The six companies of the 24th Infantry, on temporary duty on Corregidor since June and who have had Fort William McKinley as regular station, have been permanently assigned to Corregidor. This order causes families of officers to vacate at Fort William McKinley to make room for the 13th Infantry families.

Among passengers arriving by the Logan last Sunday was Lieut. K. P. Lord, 7th Cav., with his charming bride, who was Miss Helen Cooper, of Rockland, Me. They were met at the pier by Lieutenant Lord's father and mother, Major and Mrs. H. M. Lord, and a large number of friends of the bridegroom.

Lieut. Paul W. Gibson, M.C., Mrs. Gibson and daughter have returned to Camp McGrath. Lieutenant Gibson was in the Department Hospital for several weeks. Lieut. William G. Carter, P.S., acting governor of Palawan, is in Manila and will depart for the States on the Logan.

Capt. F. H. Snyder, Ord. Dep., is in Camp Stotsenburg inspecting machine guns, the machine-gun platoons of the regiments in the islands being at that post for target practice. Capt. Carl L. Stone, P.S., governor of Mindoro, in Manila the past week, has returned to his station at Calapan. Col. F. B. Jones, 8th Inf., Mrs. Jones and the Misses Marian and Evelyn Jones at the Manila Hotel. Colonel Jones, who commanded the 15th Infantry and China Expedition, rejoined his regiment at Camp Keithley, but was there only a month when the transfer of troops brought him to Manila.

Three companies of the 13th Infantry, with the regimental band, turned out Wednesday morning at Cuartel de Espana to attend the ceremonies in connection with raising Old Glory on the new metallic flagstaff on the parapet near the Manila Hotel, and overlooking the Luneta, Bagumbayan and Malecon Drive, where the flag can be seen from almost any part of the city and bay. Lieut. Col. George W. McIver, 13th Inf., was master of ceremonies, which were opened with remarks by Colonel McIver and Chaplain Franz J. Feiner.

Capt. P. W. Davison, 13th Inf., and bride arrived from Tientsin, China, Friday and will make their home in Fort William McKinley. Capt. E. S. Hughes, O.D., is at Camp Stotsenburg inspecting Field Artillery material. Governor General Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, General Bell, Major Herman Hall, Captain Booth, Lieut. Emory T. Smith and several others left Manila Sunday for a trip to the Moro Province.

In the first games of the Camp Stotsenburg tournament which began Saturday the 8th Cavalry carried off all the honors, winning both polo and baseball events. A new Philippine Scout camp established at Maricaban, near Paranaque, has been named Camp Nichols, in honor of Captain Nichols, of the Scouts, recently killed in fighting near Jolo.

Capt. and Mrs. Wells, 7th Cav., leave Manila on the January boat for Nagasaki, make a month's tour of Japan and China, and sail on the February transport from Nagasaki for San Francisco. Col. and Mrs. W. H. Allaire, 8th Inf., have taken up their residence at No. 700 Calle Wright. Major and Mrs. Lukesh had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. McCormick, Capt. and Mrs. Gracie and Major and Mrs. Schreiner. Mrs. Field gave a bridge tea Thursday for Mesdames Waltz, Haggard, McCormick, Jones, Morgan, Clarke, Edie, Main, Bennett, McIver, Ruggles, Littell, Rose, Page, Pitt, Gracie, McBroom, Ingalls, Welker, Hanson, Salceby, Casad, Johnson, Carmichael, Cairnes, Hughes, Arthur, Gurovitz, Russell and Schreiner.

Miss Jean Haggard had a birthday dinner party Friday evening. The young guests were Emily and Marian Katz, Ruth and Mary Littell, Fay Doven, Marian Massa, Mary Frier, Jane Carmichael, Ruth Laughlin, Sylvia Sleeper and Clementine Edie. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall from Corregidor are house guests of Major and Mrs. Field.

Mrs. Petty and her sons arrived on the Logan and have joined Major Petty in Samar, where he commands a battalion of scouts. Col. and Mrs. Arthur gave a dinner Saturday. Col.

and Mrs. Loughborough leave for the United States on the December transport. Col. and Mrs. Penrose and Miss Townsend have taken up their residence at No. 975 Calle Wright.

The U.S.S. Saratoga, Rear Admiral Nicholson's flagship, arrived in port Saturday morning and anchored. Admiral Nicholson paid his respects to Governor General Harrison and to Major General Bell and Fort Santiago.

Major and Mrs. Baker had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. McCormick, Col. and Mrs. McIver and Major and Mrs. Carmichael. Mrs. Shattuck has been house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Sleeper during the week. Lieut. and Mrs. M. H. Shute, 8th Inf., are house guests of Mrs. Shute's sister, Mrs. Wing, in Fort William McKinley. Later they will occupy quarters on Calle Nebraska in Manila.

Manila, P.I., Nov. 17, 1913.

Among officers of the Asiatic Fleet in Manila Bay recently are Rear Admiral R. J. Nicholson, Comdr. C. B. McVay, J. H. Dayton, R. H. Leigh and J. V. Chase, Lieut. Comdr. V. A. Kimberly, F. J. Horne and D. W. Wertsbaugh, Lieuts. Haller, Belt, J. A. Hilliard, M. M. Frucht, R. E. Ingersoll, W. T. Lightle, J. C. Hilliard, E. F. Buck, Lewis Coxe, Lawrence P. Treadwell, Albert Norris, Vaughn K. Coman, Pierre Wilson, L. E. Morgan, B. B. Taylor, K. F. Smith, W. H. Dague and H. E. Shoemaker, Surg. Norman J. Blackwood, Paymr. John H. Merritt and Capt. Ellis B. Miller. Many of the wives and families of the officers have also arrived in Manila. Families of 13th Infantry officers are comfortably settled in quarters in Fort McKinley, and the quarters vacated by them in Manila have been occupied by the officers of the 8th Infantry and their families.

The eight U.S. war vessels now in Manila Bay expect to remain in Philippine waters for four or five months. There are about 2,500 officers and men on the ships and the crews are already taking active part in athletic events and baseball in the city. Lieut. Col. John P. Finley made a trip to Zamboanga to take several boxes of presents from the Sultan of Turkey and other prominent Moslems to prominent Hadjis of the Moro Province. The recipients were gathered together at the Taluk-sangay, near Zamboanga, and General Pershing and Colonel Finley made the presentations. Capt. E. S. Hughes, O.D., with Mrs. Hughes, spent ten days' leave in Camp Stotsenburg, where Captain Hughes did excellent polo playing during the tournament.

Many officers in and about Manila have purchased automobiles and are enjoying the excellent American-built roads. A favorite trip is to Los Baños, where many parties go for dinner. Others take the longer trips to San Pablo, Lucena and Antimonan, which furnish much beautiful scenery. Mrs. Dayton, wife of Commander Dayton, U.S.N., arrived in Manila on the Persia Thursday.

As a mark of respect to Lieut. C. P. Rich, P.S., who was killed Friday in aviation, no dance was held at the Army and Navy Club Friday evening and none at Fort William McKinley on Saturday evening. Capts. Edmund T. Weisel and John O'Neil, C.A.C., returned from a trip to China and Japan Thursday. The following were registered at headquarters this week: Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf.; Capt. C. A. Trott, 8th Inf.; Chaplain E. W. Wood, 8th Inf.; Major B. B. Buck, 13th Inf.; Capt. F. W. Lewis, 8th Inf.; Major Thomas G. Hanson, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Martin C. Wise, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Alvin C. Sandeford, 8th Inf.; Lieut. A. J. Davis, 24th Inf.; Lieut. J. E. Barzynski, 8th Inf.; Lieut. A. Boettcher, 18th Inf.; Lieut. C. B. Rucker, 18th Inf.; Lieut. J. T. Sayles, 12th Cav.; Lieut. A. J. Hanlon, 8th Inf., and Vets. H. F. Steele, 14th Cav. Mrs. Bell gave a large reception and dance Tuesday evening. In the receiving line with Mrs. Bell were Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Davison, who were guests at General Bell's home. Major and Mrs. Ahern gave an attractive dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Mrs. Gurovitz, Mrs. Whitmarsh, Major and Mrs. Winn, Colonels Hull and Benson. Captain Byers, of the Constabulary, who leaves for the States shortly, gave a tea Wednesday at Santa Lucia Barracks. A stringed orchestra played. Present: Col. and Mrs. Arthur, Colonel Harbord, Capt. and Mrs. Welker, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, and the Misses Taylor.

Miss Frier had dinner Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. Keay, Capt. and Mrs. Frier, Dr. Reddy, Ensign Molten, Lieutenant Spruance and Mr. Moore. Major and Mrs. Thorneburg entertained in honor of Col. and Mrs. Littell, Col. and Mrs. McIver and Colonel May last Tuesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, of Corregidor, are spending the week with Major and Mrs. Field in Manila. Major and Mrs. Traub had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Shattuck, Major and Mrs. Winn and Col. and Mrs. Ruggles. Mrs. Doyen was informal hostess Wednesday morning for Mesdames Littell, McIver, Welker, Edie, Smith, Crossfield and McCormick.

Mrs. Shattuck has been the guest of Major and Mrs. Winn and Col. and Mrs. Ruggles. Col. and Mrs. Arthur gave a dinner last Saturday for Col. and Mrs. McCain, Col. and Mrs. Edie, Col. and Mrs. Allaire and Col. and Mrs. McIver.

Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Davison left Wednesday for Baguio, where Captain Davison will command a company of the 13th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones, M.C., entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Bastion, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson Thursday at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge left for Nagasaki Saturday on the Logan. From Nagasaki they go to the China coast to spend a leave. Capt. and Mrs. John B. Christian gave a dinner Saturday at Fort William McKinley for Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, Col. and Mrs. McCormick, Col. and Mrs. Sands, Capt. and Mrs. Ross and Capt. and Mrs. Stodder.

Col. and Mrs. Edie had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. McCain, Major and Mrs. Haggard, Major Jenkins, Major Dean and Capt. and Mrs. Welker. Col. and Mrs. McCormick gave a dinner Wednesday for Mrs. Bell, Colonel Benson and Major Hirsch. Capt. and Mrs. Bryson gave dinner Sunday to Col. and Mrs. Edie, Col. and Mrs. McCormick and Major Hirsch.

Among those visiting in Camp Stotsenburg and witnessing the polo games were Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Major E. H. Humphrey, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Lahm, the Misses Nicholson, Hinman and Wood, Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Zell, Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlain, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Shannon, Miss Walmsley, Colonel Griffiths, Capt. George Williams, Capt. G. B. Comly, Capt. R. E. McNally, Lieut. N. M. Greene, Lieut. C. F. McKinney. Many dinner parties were given by the officers and wives at Camp Stotsenburg. Teas and rides took up the time between the games.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Galveston Target Range, Dec. 14, 1913.

The regiment is still on the target range, where the weather has been fair and rapid progress made in regular range practice. The sharpshooter course was finished Dec. 14, many men qualifying. Expert firing will begin here and be completed at Texas City, to which place we return Dec. 17. General Davis paid us a visit this week and was "on the firing line" of his old regiment.

We are sympathizing with our worthy adjutant, Lieutenant Pearce, who made a vain effort to split firewood with his eyelid. The wound was sewed up promptly and is not so prominent as to disfigure. Hunting is fair on the range. Lieutenants Griswold, Arnold, Patch and Duke get a few snipe for breakfast once in a while and then spend the day in the pit.

We are much interested in the engagement, just announced, of Lieut. F. L. Purdon, now on duty at West Point, to Miss Susanna Smith, of Andover, Mass. Known to the regiment, having been a guest of Mrs. Blackford several months last year, and we are delighted at the prospect of having her in the 18th. Mesdames Duke, Blackford, Magruder, Cecil, Gunster, Lacey and Andres have apartments at the Galvez. Captain Morrow has been on sick report during the week, but is now "fit for duty" once more. General Edwards, brigade commander, accompanied by Major Patterson, adjutant, visited camp on Tuesday. They came over from 6th Brigade headquarters, at Texas City.

Captain Bryan, Med. Corps, granted leave for one month and ten days, will visit St. Louis and other cities in the North before returning here with the family. During his absence Lieutenant Watson will be in charge of medical matters.

Lieutenant Pearce was host at the Galvez this week for Captain Bryan, after a trip to Texas City. The Texas City

Terminal Company should provide better transportation for passengers from the junction to camp. Last week women and children made the trip in box cars, which were somewhat inconvenient to enter. The service has been unsatisfactory since our arrival, even when the regular gasoline motor tracks are not blocked by city jails and things of that kind. An electric line is needed there and enough cars to handle the traffic of 8,000 soldiers.

Captains Major and Morrow attended the débuts' dance this week at the Oleander Country Club and made a great impression. To see Gertrude Hoffmann on Saturday nearly everyone in the regiment attended the performance at the Grand Opera House and none was disappointed. Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Miss Gunster and Lieutenants Case and Van Vliet were guests of Captain Sheldon for dinner at the Galvez.

Louise Mackall had a birthday yesterday and entertained at her home in Galveston for many young friends. There was a large cake with four candles, decorations were reasonable and pretty, and delicious refreshments were served. The guests were children of Army officers, and the mothers had a little pink tea during intermissions. The fun began when Lieutenant Mackall arrived (after a day in the pits on the rifle range).

The regiment visited Oyster last night and had a roast and rag. Delicious oysters, crabs, wild duck and fish were served and music was continuous and lively. Those in the party included Capt. and Mrs. Cecil, Major and Mrs. Lacey, Miss Lacey, Capt. and Mrs. Andres, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Mackall, Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold, Capt. and Mrs. Reese, Lieutenant Denson, General Davis, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster, Miss Frederick, Miss McClure, Captains Morrow, Peyton and Sheldon, Lieutenants Smith, Patch, Arnold, Van Vliet, Desobry, Patterson, Case, Cook, Longman and Captain Major. The party arrived in bunches from the rifle range here, from Galveston and from Texas City, in all kinds of vehicles, but all in good humor. The celebration broke up about midnight. We are to have more of these parties after our return to Texas City, where our new dancing pavilion has been nearly completed through the efforts of Lieutenant Ford, who has been too busy for his salary. Oyster is about midway between Galveston and Texas City, at the Galveston end of the causeway.

Colonel Rogers and Major Lacey attended the Gertrude Hoffmann performance, but were unable to find a restaurant after the show. For discomfort in some lines Galveston certainly takes the cake. A good, clean, live restaurant—where things are served quickly, and well—would mean lots of money here for its owner; but there isn't one in town that is open after the theater, and even the Galvez Hotel serves only club sandwiches at that hour.

Regimental Q.M. Sergeant Molyneux has been in hard luck again. Having ridden his horse as far as the 5th Brigade camp he obtained the requisite permission and tied the animal to a picket line in one of the regimental camps. On his return to the Gertrude Hoffmann performance the horse was missing, but was found much, much later in another camp several miles distant. The saddle, blanket, etc., were missing and have not been recovered. To add to this distressing loss his mess outfit has just disappeared and the genial quarter-master sergeant must eat with his fingers.

Sergeant Butler has been appointed ordnance sergeant and will be on duty at the Port of Embarkation. Sergeant Sheldon, Co. C, becomes first sergeant. Corporals Woolridge and Nolan, Co. C, have been promoted.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 13, 1913.

The 1st Squadron, 12th Cav., has arrived in El Paso from Gallup, N.M. Their former station was Fort Niobrara, Neb., and they came overland from Gallup. There are 270 men with the squadron, which is in command of Capt. J. W. Craig. Major Charles N. Barney, recruiting officer in El Paso, was in Deming, N.M., this week to inspect the recruiting station.

Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Benjamin Heney, of Tucson, Ariz. Lieut. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav., arrived this week from duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas. Lieut. W. W. West, 15th Cav., leaves next week for Fort Riley, where he is soon to marry Miss Anna Rumbough, daughter of the late Col. David H. Rumbough. Capt. Henry R. Richmond, 13th Cav., left last week for Fort Riley for duty with the Mounted Service School.

Col. Robert D. Read gave an informal dinner in honor of Major Archer-Sheen, of London, and for Col. Joseph Garrard, Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, Major John S. Winn, Major Robert E. L. Michie, Capt. Charles W. Fenton, Major Archer-Sheen is going to Mexico on a tour of investigation. Col. William E. Harvey, of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, has spent the week in El Paso and has been interested in the Mexican question. Mrs. Michael McNamee and youngest son have joined Major McNamee and spent the first few days after their arrival in El Paso with Mrs. Frank Ainsa, Major McNamee's sister. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant gave an informal dance Thursday evening at Anapre, N.M., and a number of young people motored out from the city.

The monthly stipend now being paid here by the government will amount to nearly \$150,000, as there are 4,500 soldiers and government employees at this point.

Major Robert E. L. Michie gave an informal dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel for Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Miss Baird, Col. Frederick Perkins, Capt. Harry N. Coates, D. H. Scott, John W. Craig and John Long.

The lowest bids for enlarging the post from a squadron to a regimental cavalry garrison, opened Saturday, were those of Mayfield and Shaw, of El Paso, the amount being \$250,000 for the entire construction. The bids were so arranged that if considered desirable by the government forty sets of officers' quarters will be built instead of twenty. There were thirty-two bids, coming from all parts of the country. It is expected that work will be commenced about Jan. 1.

Troop C, 15th Cav., under command of Capt. Warren Dean, has gone to Ysleta, Texas, a few miles from El Paso for patrol duty along the border.

With the 20th Infantry, the 1st Squadron of the 12th Cavalry and a troop of the 13th Cavalry, all in camp in the southeast part of El Paso, there is a city of white tents which has many attractions for visitors. The camp has been called Camp Cotton, as it is on land of the Cotton addition to the city, and everything has been done to make it comfortable for the winter; the tents have all been floored, and through the efforts of Captain John H. Axton, of the regiment, the El Paso Electric Railroad Company has strung wires through the entire camp, which is a great convenience.

The 3d Squadron of the 15th Cavalry, in command of Major Michael McNamee, which has been in readiness for a week to proceed to Presidio, Texas, to increase the border patrol, left the post yesterday. With the troops already at that point there will be a guard of approximately 450 soldiers to enforce the neutrality laws in the event of the expected battle, across the river at Ojinaga, between the Federals and the Constitutionalists.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 14, 1913.

A hop was given Friday evening, benefit of Fort Barrancas section of the Army Relief, of which Mrs. Ridgway is president. Mrs. Ellis Knowles secretary, Mrs. Stopford treasurer. The room was a bower of beauty, decorated with southern moss, smilax, ferns and flags. Many naval and marine officers, and a number from town attended. Bridge was played in an adjoining room. Capt. and Mrs. Golderman gave a supper after the hop.

The ladies were invited to a pretty reception on Tuesday when Mrs. Evelyn Maxwell introduced her daughter to society. On Thursday evening Mrs. William Fisher gave a dance at her home for her débuts' daughters, those going up to Pensacola being Major and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Golderman, Lieut. and Mrs. McCann, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Lieutenants Winslow, Colton, and Spiller. Capt. and Mrs. Perry arrived home Thursday after a delightful European trip, Captain Perry resuming his duties as adjutant, relieving Captain Stopford. Capt. and Mrs. Maybach leave this week for Fort Washington, Md., where Captain Maybach will take command of the 34th Co., Coast Art. Corps, and sail with it for Panama on Jan. 17. Mrs. Maybach will visit her mother in Providence, R.I.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on Dec. 17 passed the House Joint Resolution 165, granting to Mrs. Katherine Gaillard, widow of Colonel Gaillard, who recently died in a Baltimore hospital, \$14,000, this being one year's salary of Colonel Gaillard as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

H.R. 2504, as amended and favorably reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary, would amend Section 2 of the Act of 1896, to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to read: "Sec. 2. That the said society is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the United States, so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends, to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000, and may adopt a constitution and make by-laws not inconsistent with law, and may adopt a seal. The said society shall have its headquarters or principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia."

The House on Dec. 15 passed H.R. 6202, providing for the disposition of effects of deceased patients of the Public Health Service and of certain deceased officers and men connected with the Army.

The House on Dec. 15 passed the Omnibus Claims bill, H.R. 8846.

Adverse report is made by the War Department on H.R. 8320, for reinstatement of S. M. Barlow as second lieutenant in the Army. Barlow was appointed from civil life as a second lieutenant in 1903, after graduation of his class at West Point, where he served until 1901. He resigned from the Army in 1908 to engage in business pursuits. In 1909 he applied for reappointment as second lieutenant and was advised that he was ineligible under the regulations on account of "age" and "married status." Barlow is about thirty-six years of age, and the War Department states that it is not considered compatible with the best interests of the Government or with those of Mr. Barlow himself to favorably consider the measure.

The War Department has reported adversely on H.R. 9069, to place the name of ex-Lieut. Col. M. W. Weidler upon the unlimited retired list. Weidler was an officer of Volunteers during the Civil War, and the Department in commenting on the measure says: "No more apparent merit exists in this case than in that of any other Volunteer officer of good record. To place all such names on the retired list would not only add enormously to the financial burdens of the Government, but would bestow rewards out of all proportion to service rendered. The War Department does not recommend the bill."

The Secretary of the Treasury transmits a communication from the executive officer, Grant Memorial Commission, submitting an estimate of appropriation of \$5,000 for unveiling and dedicating the memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, which it is expected will be completed by the close of the current fiscal year.

Supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, in the sum of \$2,500, for buildings and grounds, Military Academy, is made.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3641, Mr. Jones.—For the construction of a drydock at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, \$3,000,000.

S. 3662, Mr. O'Gorman.—To promote the erection of a memorial in conjunction with the celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Plattsburgh during the year 1914, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Macdonough's victory in the naval battle fought in the war of 1812, the last naval engagement between English-speaking peoples.

S. 3673, Mr. Swanson.—To appoint Jerry Maupin a passed assistant paymaster on the retired list of the Navy.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

S. 3668, Mr. Nelson.—To increase the efficiency of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry. That on and after June 30, 1914, the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry of the U.S. Army shall be designated the 31st Regiment of Infantry of the United States Army. It shall include the two existing battalions of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and be organized, composed, and officered, and subject to the same existing laws and regulations as are other regiments of Infantry.

Sec. 2. That the necessary number of promotions of senior officers of Infantry of the next lower respective grades shall be made to provide field officers for the 31st Regiment and captains and first lieutenants for the third battalion to be organized under Sec. 1 of this Act.

Sec. 3. That the present captains and lieutenants of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry shall be recommissioned as captains and lieutenants of Infantry, in their present respective grades, to take rank on the lineal list of officers of Infantry immediately after officers of the same grade whose total commissioned service is equal to or exceeds theirs: Provided, That for the purpose of this Act officers heretofore transferred from other arms of the service, or who for any reason have lost rank, shall be considered as of the same length of service as the officer now immediately preceding them on the lineal list.

Sec. 4. That the status of all officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry recommissioned in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section shall be in every respect that of all other officers of Infantry of like grades.

Sec. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

S. 3690, Mr. Smith, of Maryland.—To refund to the corporate authorities of Frederick City, Md., the sum of \$200,000, exacted of them by the Confederate Army under Gen. Jubal Early on Sept. 9, 1864, under penalty of burning said city.

S. 3700, Mr. Perkins.—For the construction of a drydock on San Francisco Bay, \$3,000,000.

S. 3715, Mr. Saulsbury.—Directing the Secretary of War to purchase or condemn the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Appropriates \$2,514,290.

H.J. Res. 172, Mr. Moss, of West Virginia.—Directing the Secretary of War to investigate and report to Congress at the earliest practicable time the advisability of the establishment of wireless telegraph stations along the Ohio River.

H.R. 9954, Mr. Logue.—To place the name of 1st Lieut. Charles H. Kirk upon the unlimited retired list of the Army.

H.R. 10058, Mr. Slayden.—Relief of Lieut. Col. Harris L. Roberts, U.S.A.

H.R. 10238, Mr. McGillicuddy.—To donate to General Knox Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Thomaston, Maine, the tract of land known as the Old Fort Saint George Military Reservation.

H.R. 10250, Mr. Hawley.—To provide pensions for the officers and soldiers of the Indian wars of the United States which occurred prior to the year 1880.

H.R. 10512, Mr. Bruckner.—For the completion of the Harlem River Ship Canal in New York city, \$500,000. The Secretary of War may enter into contracts for materials and work to complete said improvement, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be made by law, not to exceed in the aggregate \$775,000, exclusive of the amounts herein and heretofore appropriated.

H.R. 10524, Mr. Neely, of West Virginia.—To appoint a board to select a suitable site for a naval armor plant in the Ohio Valley, in or near the city of Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and state of West Virginia, and to submit a report of the cost and availability of said plant.

H.R. 10543, Mr. Kahn.—For the establishment and construction of a coal depot, including underwater storage plant

for the use of the U.S. Navy on the Bay of San Francisco, Cal., \$110,000.

H.R. 10546, Mr. Mondell.—For reconstruction of a part of the military road between Fort Washakie and Jacksons Hole, in Wyoming, \$60,000.

H.R. 10653, Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania.—To place the name of 1st Lieut. Joseph P. McKee on the unlimited retired list of the Army of the United States.

H.R. 10725, Mr. Mahan.—To appoint a board to survey the site owned by the Government at New London, Conn., with a view of establishing an armor plate manufactory thereon.

ARMY AVIATION SERVICE.

In its report on H.R. 5304, for the efficiency of the aviation service of the Army, which offers a substitute for the original bill, the committee says:

"Your committee is thoroughly convinced that it would be most unwise to continue the parsimonious policy which the Government has pursued with regard to military aviation. It is expected that this committee will appropriate \$300,000 in the pending Army bill as against \$125,000 appropriated last year for the purchase and upkeep of aeroplanes, and it is thought that that amount, together with the personnel provided in this bill, will enable our Army to make the experiments necessary to a thorough knowledge of the art, and to train the number of men who may be needed for service in time of emergency. The cost of this bill will be: First year, \$258,002; second and third years, \$269,044.50; fourth year, \$279,994.50; which latter figures will show the highest sum which this bill will cost the Government at any time in the future. The total expenditures of the different countries for aeronautical work during five years approximates \$100,000,000, of which the following are government appropriations: Germany, \$28,000,000; France, \$22,000,000; Russia, \$12,000,000; Italy, \$8,000,000; Austria, \$5,000,000; England, \$3,000,000; Belgium, \$2,000,000; Japan, \$1,500,000; Chile, \$700,000; Bulgaria, \$600,000; Greece, \$600,000; Spain, \$550,000; Brazil, \$500,000; United States, \$435,000; Denmark, \$300,000; Sweden, \$250,000; China, \$225,000; Roumania, \$200,000; Holland, \$150,000; Servia, \$125,000; Norway, \$100,000; Turkey, \$90,000; Mexico, \$80,000; Argentina, \$75,000; Montenegro, \$40,000; Cuba, \$50,000; total, \$86,570,000."

The substitute bill, which is in the form of an amendment to H.R. 5304, creates an aviation section in the Army Signal Corps, and in addition to officers and men assigned from the Signal Corps at large provides for not to exceed sixty aviation officers and 260 aviation enlisted men additional, the Signal Corps being increased accordingly. These aviation officers shall be selected from line officers below rank of captain; details for four years. Provides for sufficient students to make, with officers detailed, a total of sixty aviation officers and students constantly in aviation section. Students to be selected on recommendation of C.S.O. from untrained line lieutenants not over thirty years old; to remain attached not to exceed one year, to determine fitness. Their detachment from respective arms not held to create vacancies. These aviation officers shall be rated as junior military aviators and as military aviators; former to be from officers below rank of captain, now on aviation duty, who show especial qualifications. Aviation students on duty requiring aerial flights shall receive increase of twenty per cent. in pay. Qualified junior military aviators shall, while so serving, have pay and rank one grade higher than line commission, if not higher than first lieutenant, and on flight duty receive increase of fifty per cent. in line pay. Military aviators shall not exceed fifteen; while so serving have rank, etc., one grade higher than line commission, if not higher than first lieutenant; on flight duty receive increase of seventy-five per cent. of line pay. The aviation enlisted men provided consist of 12 master signal electricians, 12 first-class sergeants, 24 sergeants, 78 corporals, 8 cooks, 82 first-class privates and 44 privates. Not to exceed forty shall rate aviation mechanician. Each on flight duty or rated mechanician shall receive increase of fifty per cent. in pay. One year's pay shall be paid to widow of any officer or man who dies as result of an aviation accident, not result of his own misconduct; this payment to be in lieu of other payment on account of death. We reserve a longer summary of the bill for another week.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1913.

The officers' hop on Friday evening was well attended. Capt. and Mrs. Daley received. Before the hop Col. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson; Lieutenant Brice gave a dinner at the club for Lieut. and Mrs. North, Miss Gatewood, Miss Fiebeger, Lieutenant Curry; Dr. and Mrs. Boak had dinner before the hop for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl, Miss Taylor, Lieutenant Hayes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne gave a dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney. Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Harmon were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger. Miss Lyon, of Savannah, is the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovans. Miss Diven is the guest of her cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer. Miss Janet Watson, of Brooklyn, and Ensign Weems, of the Navy, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Quevedo.

On Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Kiehl had a Welsh rabbit party after the roller skating for Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. Slaughter, Miss Taylor, Miss Clark, Lieutenant Lewis, Miss Brett, of Brooklyn, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Daley. Mrs. Stanley Rumbough and her sister, Miss Colgate, were week-end guests of Lieutenant Godfrey. Miss Anita Grosvenor, of Providence, and Miss Achingloss, of New York, were over Sunday guests of Col. and Mrs. Robinson, who gave a cadet dinner on Saturday evening.

Lieutenant Beere had supper at the club after the officers' hop for Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Miss Lyon, Miss Vidmer, Captain Downing and Lieutenant Pullen. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward W. Wildrich were given a surprise dance on Saturday evening. Those there were Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Miss Muecke, Captain Card.

Mrs. Baird had a cadet dance on Saturday evening for her sister, Miss Taylor, and for Mrs. Chaney, Miss Vidmer, Miss Doe, Miss Osborne, Cadets Doe, Robertson, Gullion, Treat, Gillette, Skinner, Butts, Hoge, Britton, Capt. and Mrs. Daley gave a chafing-dish party at the club after the moving pictures on Saturday for Dr. and Mrs. Boak, Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, Miss Haig, Miss Brett, Miss Hulen. Miss Gatewood is the guest of her sister and brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. North.

On Friday Lieutenant Sultan had a thé dansant for Mrs. Rumbough, Miss Colgate, Miss Fiebeger, Miss Gatewood, Miss Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Captain Downing, Lieut. and Mrs. North, Lieutenants Steese, Harrington, Curry, Lewis. The Misses Pauline Dickinson and Roberta Haslett, of New York, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Willcox on Sunday. Miss Helen Townsley was week-end guest of Miss Bessie Oler at Larchmont.

Pictures of the Army-Navy game were shown on Saturday

evening at Culum Hall. These sample views of the field and the game were much applauded. As soon as the moving pictures of the game are completed they will be shown here. Lieutenant Sultan's guests at supper after the skating on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman, Miss Vidmer, Miss Taylor, Captain Lindsey, Captain Downing, Lieutenant Chase.

Lieutenants Lombard and Aubert, of the Swiss army, were visitors at West Point on Monday; they were escorted around the post and shown the points of interest by Lieutenant Higley. Mrs. Henderson was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting; an informal debate on equal suffrage was held. Mrs. Fiebeger gave current events. The club adjourned to meet with Mrs. Jarman. Mrs. Cunningham was hostess of the Wednesday Morning Bridge Club; Mrs. Jarman entertained the Friday Club; the Royal Auction Club met with Mrs. Townsley; Mmes. Watson and McFarland were hostesses at the Monday Club.

The Swedish athletic team visited the post on Tuesday, a buffet luncheon being served at the club. Afterward Lieutenant Mathews assisted by other officers, took the visitors over the post.

Colonel Gordon, on sick report for some days, is considerably improved. A lecture to the cadets and the residents of the post was given in Memorial Hall on Saturday morning by President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University, on "The Value of History Study." Mrs. Gallagher gave tea on Monday in honor of Mrs. Anthony, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher's house guest. Mrs. Avery poured tea, Mrs. Butler coffee, Mrs. Edward W. Wildrich served ices and Mrs. Henderson was at the punch bowl. Miss Marie Muecke and Miss Mary de Raisance assisted in serving.

Elizabeth Murray gave a pretty birthday party on Tuesday afternoon. Christmas stockings and a miniature tree giving a decided Santa Claus flavor to the celebration. The little guests included the Misses Oldfield, Helen Davis, Elizabeth, Frances and Marguerite Bethel, Consuelo Asensio, Nancy Baird, Marcia Eddy, Sara Bleen Greene, Katherine Jarman, Jane Kiehl, Anne Wilson, Mary Osborne, Helen Pendleton, Masters Davis, Beverly Jones, Manola and Pepito Asensio, Harvey Higley.

Mr. Meyer gave another beautiful public organ recital Sunday afternoon, when he was assisted by Sergei Klibanski, baritone.

The Girls' Friendly Society, which has a flourishing membership this season and holds its weekly meetings under the direction of Chaplain Silver and several ladies of the post, has just finished dressing over sixty dolls, which were exhibited at last week's meeting. These dolls and as many picture books, all made by the little girls, are to make a gladder Christmas for less fortunate children in the city. Boxes of groceries also formed part of their holiday offering. Mr. Denton gave an ice cream treat to the little girls on Wednesday evening.

A strong schedule of games has been arranged for the hockey team, which is considered to be one of the best of the Army Signal Corps, and are some of the teams the Army will play. The cadets will be coached by Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav., a former Army hockey star. Cadet Ralph Royce, one of the Army's best skaters, is captain of the team, and Cadet Thomas H. Rees is team manager. All the games will be at West Point, on Lusk Reservoir. The schedule: Jan. 3, Massachusetts Agricultural; 9, Cornell; 10, Rensselaer Poly; 14, Princeton; 17, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y.; 21, Williams; 24, Stone's School; 31, open; Feb. 3, Dartmouth; 6, Battery A, Mass. Vol. Militia; 7, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 13, Amherst; 14, Trinity; 21, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y.

The Army was beaten in the basketball game with Fordham University on Saturday by a score of 22 to 18. The game was close and exciting and the first half ended with the score 11 to 7 in Fordham's favor. The Army forged ahead early in the second half after an aggressive start in which Hobbs figured prominently, but Fordham soon tied the score and again gained a lead. Poor shooting at the baskets was responsible for the Army's defeat. Dale's all around work for Fordham was the feature of the contest.

	Positions.	Fordham.
Waldron	Left forward	Barrett
MacTaggart	Right forward	Randolph
Britton	Center	Dale
Tate	Left guard	Firestone
Hibbs	Right guard	Rodinsky

Goals from field: MacTaggart, 2; Tate, 2; Kilburn, Howell, Barrett, 2; Dale, 3; Rodinsky, 2; Randolph, Firestone. Goals from foul: MacTaggart, 6; Barrett, 4. Substitutions: Army-Kilburn for Waldron; McBride for Britton, Hobbs for Hibbs, Howell for Tate, Gerhardt for Kilburn; Fordham-Herbert for Dale. Referee, Deering, of Manhattan College. Umpire, Koch, of Yonkers.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 18, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons were hosts at a dinner prior to the midshipmen's dance on Saturday. The special guests were Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield, of England. Other guests were Madame Camperio, Mrs. Potter, of New York; Comdr. and Mrs. Phelps; Miss Wilson, daughter of Capt. John C. Wilson, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews. Sir Robert Hadfield is head of a large plant in Sheffield, England, which manufactures projectiles and armor plate. He inspected the naval experiment station on Monday, escorted by Lieut. Comdr. E. J. King, U.S.N., and was greatly pleased at what he saw. He is a member of the Naval Institute and has frequently contributed articles to the quarterly.

The French Commission, composed of Prof. M. Simonian, of Paris Observatory; Captain Carrier, of the French army; and Prof. H. Abraham, of the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Paris, accompanied by Ensigns H. E. Saunders, and R. A. Lavender, U.S.N., spent Saturday at the Naval Academy, making a tour of the departments. The commission is engaged in making scientific tests with a like commission of American experts to determine the difference of longitude between Paris and Washington by means of Arlington radio station, the tallest in this country, and the Eiffel Tower station, Paris. The American experts in Paris are G. A. Hill, of the Naval Observatory; Lieuts. R. B. Coffman and C. W. Magruder and Ensign G. S. Gillespie, U.S.N. The American experts in Washington are Ensigns Saunders and Lavender, U.S.N.

Lieuts. P. N. L. Bellinger and R. W. Cabanis, the Navy aviators, made a trip from here Saturday in a Curtiss flying boat. Late that night they were located in West River, fifteen miles below Annapolis, the propeller of their motor having broken. The aviators, after the accident, glided safely to the earth. They carried a shot gun for the purpose of trying to shoot wild ducks, which are plentiful in the section.

The Anne Arundel Hunt, led by Lieut. W. S. McClintic, U.S.N., master of fox hounds, had a hunt on Saturday. Reynard eluded the hounds and escaped capture.

Mrs. J. R. P. Pringle was hostess at a tea on Thursday at her residence, 29 Upham Row. Those assisting were Mrs. G. W. Logan, Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, Mrs. L. H. Chandler, Mrs. Almon Bronson, Lieut. and Mrs. T. C. Kinkaid, Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., were hosts on the Reina Mercedes Thursday at a dinner in honor of Madame Camperio, of Italy, formerly Miss Eleanor Terry, of Annapolis, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, U.S.N. Other guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roger Williams, Mrs. W. S. McClintic, Prof. and Mrs. Carlos V. Cusachs, Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Hartigan, U.S.N., of Annapolis, are at the Walcott, New York city. Mr. Colin Collins spent Sunday with his father, Commodore J. B. Collins, U.S.N., retired, of this city. Miss Iden, of Manassas, Va., is visiting her brother, Surg. J. H. Iden, U.S.N. Ensign Howard A. Flanagan, U.S.N., will leave shortly for Mexico; Mrs. Flanagan is with friends in New York.

Ensigns Jesse H. Smith and C. J. Bright are visiting Annapolis on leaves. Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C., U.S.A., is here visiting relatives. Ensign J. M. Cresap, of the U.S.S. Florida, is here to spend Christmas with his mother, Mrs. James C. Cresap. Lieut. Logan Cresap, Mrs. Cresap and son will arrive soon to spend the holidays.

One hundred and fifty students of Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, paid a visit to the Naval Academy on Sat-

urday. A recital was given Sunday afternoon at the chapel by Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman as organist; Miss Nellie A. Norris, soprano, and Miss Mary Muller Fink, harpist. Prof. W. O. Stevens, Naval Academy, has issued an "Annapolis Almanac." It is one of a series.

The U.S. tug Standish sailed Wednesday for the Norfolk Navy Yard to undergo repairs. Boatswain Davis, U.S.N., was in command.

With almost an entirely new team and playing plucky and brilliant uphill game, the Naval Academy won at basketball Monday afternoon over New York University by 32 to 25. Such a strong game was played by the Navy five that it is believed it will be up to the standard of last year's winning aggregation, though all but one of the regular players were lost. It was the Navy five's first game, the fifth for New York, and the latter's string of victories includes a triumph over Columbia. At first the shooting of the midshipmen was inaccurate and their defense poor, but toward the close of the period they tightened up and came within two points of tying the score for the half. Smith played brilliant ball for the Navy, his goal tossing being sensational. He is the only member of last year's team. Captain McReavey is still suffering from his football injury, but will probably play later. It was not until the last seven minutes of the game that the Navy secured a commanding lead. Wilks proved strong on the defense for the Navy, while Tyler did well in New York's attack, and Cummings on the defense. The teams: Naval Academy—Smith (c.), Nelson, forwards; Adams, center; Wilks, Clark, guards. New York U.—Tyler, Levy, forwards; White, center; Cummings, Karney (c.), guards. Goals: Smith, 7; Nelson, 1; Adams, 2; Wilks, 1; Moran, 1; Tyler, 7; Levy, 2; Cummings, 2; goals from foul: Smith, 6; Levy, 2; Tyler, 1. Substitutions: Naval Academy—Moran for Nelson, Vickery for Moran, Nichols for Vickery, Overesch for Clark; Jemai for Overesch. N.Y.U.—Phillips for Cummings. Referee, Mr. Sturdy, St. John's. Time of halves, twenty minutes.

The baseball schedule of the midshipmen has been announced as follows: March 21, Maryland Agricultural; 25, Swarthmore; 28, U. of Pennsylvania; April 1, Lafayette; 8, Pennsylvania State; 9, Holy Cross; 11, Lehigh; 15, open; 18, U. of West Virginia; 22, Harvard, 25, U. of Georgia; 29, U. of Carolina; May 2, Dickinson; 6, Georgetown, 9, Catholic University; 13, Maryland Athletic Club; 16, Notre Dame; 20, St. John's College; 23, Georgetown, 27, Mt. Saint Joseph's; 30, Army. All the games will be played at the Naval Academy.

The winter season of indoor sports promises to be one of great activity. The gymnasts are booked for three dual meets and the wrestlers for five, all with the larger colleges. Two contests have been arranged for the tank men with the Baltimore City College swimmers on Feb. 7, and with Columbia on March 7. There will also be basketball games, but difficulty has been found in making up a schedule, as many colleges of the Inter-collegiate League have no open dates. The fencing team will, as usual, participate in the inter-collegiate tournament in New York in March. The dates for the wrestling matches are: Feb. 7, Penn. State; 14, Lehigh; 21, Cornell; 28, U. of Penn.; March 7, Columbia. The schedule for the gymnasium team is: Feb. 7, New York U.; 28, U. of Penn.; March 7, Columbia.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Dec. 1, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Kennedy spent Nov. 23 in Colon, and were at the dock to welcome Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger back to the Isthmus, after a two months' sick leave. All had luncheon at the Washington Hotel, and Mr. Bowles, of Gatun, had tea served for them at the rectory in Colon. Lieut. and Mrs. David P. Wood (Sarita Van Vliet), 16th Inf., arrived Nov. 23 to spend their honeymoon. At Camp Otis Wednesday they called on many of Mrs. Wood's oldtime friends. Col. R. C. Van Vliet, father of Mrs. Wood, served with the 10th Infantry for many years, and there are in the regiment many friends of the family of Col. Van Vliet. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger had Sunday dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, Monday luncheon with Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Kennedy and Monday dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth.

George Moulton, of Chicago, and Arthur McArthur, of Troy, N.Y., who are installing a Knights Templar commandery at Panama, were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Marshburn Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Judson, of Gatun, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Green Thursday and Friday.

The 10th Infantry had a successful hop Thanksgiving night. Due to the burning out of a transformer, the electric lights went "dead" about eight o'clock, making it necessary to light the hall with candles and lanterns. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Greene, Col. and Mrs. Judson, Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu and Lieut. and Mrs. H. G. Ford. Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett had dinner before the hop for their house guests, Mr. White and Miss MacInnis. Other guests were Miss Birmingham and Miss Lockett, lieutenants Statesman and Patch. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, of Culebra, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman for supper and the hop on Thursday.

Major and Mrs. Ford had as Thanksgiving dinner guests Miss Comber and Miss Vacher, of Paraiso. Lieutenants Hohl and Dr. Snapp, Lieut. E. G. Beuret, who has been suffering from a severe attack of lumbago, returned to duty on Wednesday. Mrs. David P. Wood was luncheon guest of Mrs. Gowen on Wednesday, while Lieutenant Wood had lunch with a friend, Lieut. Frederick Rogers, of the 16th, who is visiting his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers. On Thanksgiving Day Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn and Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carrithers joined forces and got up an elaborate one o'clock dinner, which was served at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy. At 7 p.m. a lunch was served and all attended the hop at 8:30 p.m.

After the dance on Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Greene entertained Col. and Mrs. Judson, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Capt. and Mrs. Merrill at an informal supper. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram had as Thanksgiving dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. M. W. Gray. Lieutenant Wilbur, mother and sister spent Thanksgiving Day in Colon. Lieut. and Mrs. Reed and their two daughters, Daisy and Langdon, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Tebbets for Thanksgiving dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Noble, of Ancon, and Mrs. Maulsby, of Culebra, were calling in Camp Otis on Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Reed and Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ingram on Friday. Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt had a home Thanksgiving dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth. Mrs. F. B. Carrithers has been under the doctor's care several days, suffering from an attack of fever. The fever has broken, but leaves her very weak.

Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth had informal dinner at Camp Elliott on Sunday with Major and Mrs. Butler.

On Saturday morning, Nov. 29, the telephone messages from Ancon Hospital announced the birth of a nine-pound boy to the wife of Lieut. C. E. Swartz. He will be called Charles Ellsworth Swartz, jr. Miss Dorothy Gowen celebrated her twelfth birthday Saturday by an elaborate dinner for the Misses Katharine Collins, Ethelyn Ford, Elizabeth Spriggle, Tyler Coleman and Helene Gowen and Masters Howard Merrill and Marcus Stokes. After dinner games were enjoyed and Captain Gowen took them all to the "movies" in the post exchange building.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, Co. D, 10th Inf., gave an elaborate reception and dance in honor of 1st Sergeant Carlson and Sergeant Cornwell, to celebrate their retirement. The company barracks were decorated with palm branches and flags in profusion. The 10th Infantry orchestra played the Company D March as the guests arrived. Sergeant Purdie, captain master, introduced the speakers, Colonel Greene, Captain Cocheu, Lieutenants White, Beuret and Lytle, Captain MacArthur, company commander, on behalf of the men of the company, presented to each of the retiring soldiers' wives a handsome silver-mounted carving set. After the presentation, dancing was indulged in. In the company dining room a supper was served, during which musical and dramatic programs were rendered under direction of Corporal Ryan.

First Sergeant May, Co. B, 10th Inf., was retired Nov. 26. In honor of the occasion, the men of Company B presented him with a pearl scarf pin, a pair of gold cuff links set with

garnets and a gold watch fob, set with garnets and suitably engraved.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Dec. 8, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Park, of California, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Harry G. Ford. A unique party was given Tuesday by Mrs. Merrill for her daughter, True, in honor of her seventh birthday. The Misses Daisy and Langdon Reed, Dorothy Tebbets, Katharine and Mary Elizabeth Collins, Dorothy Helene and Mildred Gowen, Dorothy Ann Ingram, Tyler Coleman and Masters Marcus and Hall Stokes, Harwood Jones and Billy Cron were the guests. All were taken to the band stand, where games were enjoyed, directed by the Misses Gowen and Katharine Collins and Masters Harwood, Merrill and Marcus Stokes. A full course dinner was served at small tables on the veranda of Captain Merrill's quarters. As it was quite dark when the little folks left for their various homes, each little bosom girl friend of the young hostess was given a miniature man-doll to escort her to her home. The older girls received attractive little boxes mounted on a pair of feet, the motto on the top of the box reading, "Beat it, while your shoes are good," and the boys received vicious-looking miniature dogs to guard them to their homes.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carrithers for auction bridge on Tuesday. On Wednesday there was quite an exodus to a luncheon given at Ancon by Mrs. C. W. Barber. Mrs. Cocheu, Mrs. Tebbets, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Gowen, Mrs. J. H. Ford and Mrs. Whitworth were guests from the 10th Infantry. Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Jones had four tables of auction bridge Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Major and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers. Prizes were won by Mesdames Greene, Cocheu, Reed and Cummings.

Mrs. W. F. Harrell has returned to camp after several days of rest and recuperation on the Island of Taboga. Lieut. Col. C. F. Mason, M.C., has returned from his trip to Lima, Peru, where he attended the sixth annual Pan-American Medical Congress. Col. C. H. Hunter, C.A.C., accompanied by Mrs. Hunter, has been a visitor to the Canal Zone, sailing on Saturday for New York city. Col. H. F. Hodges, C.E., on leave, sailed Saturday for New York city. Mrs. Hodges sailed Dec. 5.

On Dec. 2 the ladder dredge Corosol, accompanied by three tugs, six scows and a barge, was passed from the Pacific entrance channel of the canal to the south side of Cucaracha Slides. The passage of all these boats through the Miraflores Locks, Miraflores Lake and Pedro Miguel Locks occupied exactly two hours. It was one of the fastest lock passages yet accomplished on the Pacific end. The Corosol is the largest ladder dredge in the canal service, having a capacity of about 600 cubic yards of material per hour. The dredging on Cucaracha Slides is progressing most favorably.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy had as guests on Thursday for auction bridge Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieutenant Swartz was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers Thursday. Lieut. Joseph D. Patch left Friday for New York to enjoy several months' leave in the States. Col. and Mrs. Greene and Capt. and Mrs. Ingram were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Kennedy Friday. The 10th Infantry band played during the dinner and Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Eichelberger joined later for auction bridge.

Lieut. William St. J. Jersey, jr., returned to the regiment on Friday, greatly improved, after spending several months' sick leave in the States. Dr. Harry G. Ford is to report at Washington the first part of January for examination for the rank of captain. He and his wife leave for the States during the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Eichelberger had dinner Saturday for Colonel Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbets, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed and Lieut. A. J. White. Auction bridge followed.

Lieut. W. L. Reed had a birthday on Thursday. In the evening Capt. and Mrs. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbets and Lieut. and Miss Beuret dropped in to extend congratulations and auction bridge was played. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman and Lieut. and Miss Beuret were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Beyers, of Culebra, for dinner at the Tivoli Hotel, Ancon, Saturday. All attended the masque ball at the University Club. On Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Coleman had supper for Mrs. Wilbur, Miss Wilbur, Lieutenant Wilbur, Miss Birmingham and Lieut. Fred Rogers.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 13, 1913.

Lieut. H. Hayden had tea Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Patten, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, the Misses Rumbough and Lieutenant Tate. Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner kept open house Sunday for the Misses Larkin and Kane, that their many friends might wish them good-bye. Tea was served. Present: Misses Rumbough, Lieutenants Harrison, Spiller, Palmer, Erwin, Austin, von Holtzendorff, Moose and Quekemeyer.

Mrs. Stanley Koch was at home Monday in compliment to Mrs. J. J. Hornbrook. Mrs. J. C. F. Tillson poured coffee, and Mrs. J. A. Barry tea. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Major and Mrs. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Mrs. L. R. Ball, Lieutenants Barry, Elting and Tillson. Mrs. Dickson was hostess Tuesday for the Five Hundred Club. Playing were Mesdames Gaston, Rivers, Raymond, Butler, Farr, Forsythe, Guiffoyle, Hoyle, Conner, Barry, Smalley, Tillson, Cornell, Degen, Cummings, Crane, Welsh, Bradley, Johnston, Dudley, Prunty, Thummel, Mills and Schwarzkopf. Prizes were won by Mrs. Farr and Mrs. Thummel. Mrs. Butler gave a prize which was won by Mrs. Crane.

Maj. M.-H. Barnum gave an auction bridge Tuesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Col. and Mrs. Raymond, Colonel Rivers, Major and Mrs. Butler, Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Mrs. Granger, Mrs. Guiffoyle, Dr. and Mrs. Hill. Prizes were taken by Mrs. Raymond and Major Butler. Wednesday Mrs. Tillson had an informal tea for Mesdames Farr, Crane, Koch, Collins, Forsyth, Warden, Ball, Barry, Smalley and Ross.

Wednesday evening the 6th Field Artillery band gave an enjoyable concert for the benefit of the soldiers' Christmas tree. The performance was well attended, and was followed by a number of informal supper parties, the largest being given by the Misses Rumbough, in compliment to their guest, Miss Margery Craig, and for Miss Welsh. Lieutenants Peyton, Anderson, Crane, Erwin and Hayden, Miss Helen Welsh had tea Thursday in compliment to Miss Craig and for the Misses Clough, Rumbough, Elizabeth Rumbough, Lieutenants Erwin, Peyton, Anderson, Crane and von Holtzendorff. Mrs. Degen gave an auction bridge and tea Thursday for Mesdames Gaston, Tillson, Thomas, Crane, Johnston and Patterson. Mrs. Gaston received the prize. Mrs. Follett Bradley in compliment to the Misses Wier and Kurts, on Friday had a tea and "spelling match" for the Misses Craig, Clough, Welsh, Rumbough, Elizabeth Rumbough, Lieut. and Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Lieutenants Harrison, Spiller, Anderson, Erwin, Sands and Peyton. First prize was awarded to Miss Craig, second to Lieutenant Peyton, and Miss Kuntz was given a consolation. The Misses Wier and Kuntz were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Ryan that evening.

Suppers were given Friday after the dancing class by Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Haught for Mrs. Farr, Mrs. Barry, Major Guignard, Captain Barnes, Miss Ryan, Lieutenants Taublie and Peyton, and by Capt. and Mrs. W. D. Forsyth for the Misses Wier and Kuntz, Captain Coffin, Lieutenants Sands, Erwin and Quekemeyer. The Misses Larkin and Kane, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner, left Dec. 8 for their home in New York. Mrs. J. J. Hornbrook left Tuesday to visit Kansas City and Leavenworth, en route to her home in Omaha.

Mrs. W. G. Sills, from Fort Leavenworth, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gaston for a few days this week. Miss Margery Craig, from Fort Leavenworth, is the guest of the Misses Rumbough. Lieutenants Marley, Capron, Maul, George and Rumbough, 6th Field Art., arrived Dec. 13 from Fort Sill, having recently graduated from the School of Fire.

Lieut. G. A. F. Trumbo's horse fell with him in the riding hall. Two or three bones in his leg and foot were broken, but the Lieutenant is progressing favorably. Capt. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry and little daughter, Mary, left Dec. 13. They will visit in New York and Maryland before sailing for the

Philippines. The officers and wives of the Mounted Service School and many other friends were at the depot to see them off.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Nov. 30, 1913.

Mrs. Alfred Maybach gave a luncheon Tuesday for Miss Grace Perry, Mesdames Ridgway, Stopford, Golderman, Lyon, Bennett, Boyd, McCammon and Haizlip. Thanksgiving Day Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford, Lieut. and Mrs. L. B. Bender, Mrs. A. H. Jones and Masters William and Robert Stopford. Mrs. Jones and May Louise left next day for Fort Sam Houston, after a visit with Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, parents of Mrs. Jones.

Capt. and Mrs. Golderman had as guests Capt. J. E. Munroe, Miss Grace Perry and Lieutenant Bristol, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. Boyd entertained Mrs. De Russy Berry and Miss Natalie Berry. In the evening Col. and Mrs. Ridgway gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Jones, Lieutenant Beardley and Cotton, Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon and Mrs. Haizlip, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett. Mrs. Ellis Knowles and Miss Berry were luncheon guests of Mrs. Lyon on Friday. The bachelors gave a dance Friday night in the gymnasium, after the "movies."

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 7, 1913.

There is much rejoicing here, and especially in Pensacola, over the opening of the navy yard yesterday, when Lieutenant Colonel Lejeune took command, and 800 marines were disembarked from the U.S.S. Prairie, which had arrived in Pensacola on Tuesday. They are all now housed inside the yard. Many of the Navy ladies are in Pensacola, and many social events are to come off very soon.

A general court-martial convened at the post the past week. Colonel Van Orsdale was a guest of Colonel Ridgway, Captain Crain stopped with Captain Maybach, and Captain Winslow with Captain Stopford. The court finished on Friday and all the officers left for their stations except Captain Mayes, who finished his duties this evening and left for Governors Island. Captain Mayes spent the last half of his stay with Captain Stopford.

Mrs. A. W. Morse, wife of Major Morse, returned to the post this week after a three months' visit with her parents, M. and Mme. Bardot, in Paris, France. The Major went to New York to meet her. A dinner-dance was given at the San Carlos Hotel last evening, a number from the post being present. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway had as guests Major and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Lyon and Lieutenant Beardley. Capt. and Mrs. Maybach had at their table Capt. and Mrs. P. S. Golderman, Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon, Miss Perry and Mr. Reese. Miss Grace Perry left for Fort Sam Houston to-day, after a delightful visit with Capt. and Mrs. Golderman.

Lieutenant Willard, D.S., has come here for permanent station. Captain Munroe and Lieutenant Willard were guests of Major and Mrs. Morse to-day at dinner.

Pvt. Allen Adie, 20th Co., C.A.C., was seriously wounded Wednesday night when he was struck by an electric car, both legs being badly mangled. He is on the dangerous list at the post hospital. His home is in Middleboro, Mass.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 15, 1913.

Mrs. J. B. Huggin, of Fort Robinson, Neb., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Haynes. Lieut. and Mrs. Byard Sneed gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Thomas L. Slavens and for Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Peck and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lyle. Col. E. B. Fuller attended the banquet of the Loyal Legion at the Hotel Grund in Kansas City, Kas., Saturday evening.

Mrs. Robert Dougherty and little daughter, Nancy, guests of Mrs. Dougherty's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brewster, return next week to their home in Washington, D.C. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. William F. Bispham honored Col. and Mrs. Thomas L. Slavens, with a charming dinner. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. William P. Burnham, Major and Mrs. N. F. McClure, Major and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. George E. Kumpe and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lyle. Capt. E. D. Peck, of Duluth, Minn., will come Dec. 22, to join Mrs. Peck in a visit to her mother, Mrs. Dakota S. Ryan. Mrs. James Hornbrook, of Fort Omaha, Neb., was the guest Thursday of Mrs. O. B. Taylor, jr. Mrs. A. C. Ducat, Judge and Mrs. Stewart Brewster, and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Brewster attended the performance of Gabe Deslys in Kansas City, Mo., Thursday evening. Mrs. Elizabeth Rhées Jackson left Thursday for New York, after a short visit with Leavenworth friends. Capt. and Mrs. Paul S. Bond gave an informal dinner Thursday.

The Fort Leavenworth Sunday School will give a Christmas tree festival in the post chapel Dec. 24, at 4 p.m. This school is carried on along strictly undenominational lines and has grown quite large.

A tablet will be placed in the post chapel to the memory of the late Col. Arthur C. Ducat, who died a few months ago in New York, while on recruiting duty. Major and Mrs. George D. Moore gave a dinner Friday, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. T. H. Slavens. Mrs. Mitchell entertained Friday in compliment to Mrs. Maury Nichols, of Fort George Wright, Wash., guest of her sister, Mrs. William Wallace.

Lieut. and Mrs. T. G. Gottschalk have arrived from Fort Riley, Kas., to be guests during the holidays of Mrs. Gottschalk's mother, Mrs. Harriet Markle. Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk sail Feb. 5 from San Francisco for Manila. Mrs. William Naylor gave a luncheon Saturday, in honor of her guest, Mrs. A. D. Naylor, of Kansas City, Mo., and for Mesdames William Wallace, J. G. Hannah, Byard Sneed, Reuben Smith, Rudolph Smyser, W. C. Johnson, Ariestades Moreno, Willard A. Holbrook, O. L. Spaulding, jr., H. J. McKenny, Maury Nichols and Eugene D. Lyle. Miss Marjorie Craig is the guest of Miss Rumbough, at Fort Riley, Kas.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Nov. 30, 1913.

Dr. McEnery gave a theater party and supper Monday for Major Gambrill, Major Shook, Captain Waring, Lieutenant Titus, Messrs. MacKay and Padgett and Dr. Bock. Wednesday Mrs. Schoeffel entertained the Auction Bridge Club and won the prize. Present: Mesdames McClellan, Graham, Bernheim, Stevens, Wheatley, Robertson, Morian, Ellis, Juemann, Wyke and Captain Schoeffel. Bowling and cards entertained the Officers' and Ladies' Club Wednesday. Those bowling were Mesdames Fay Schmidt, Doris Wyke, May Rowell and Marion McGrath, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens, Col. and Mrs. Ellis, Colonel Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott and Mr. Ashley Rowell. The card players were Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Robertson, Major Gambrill, Capt. and Mrs. Juemann and Capt. and Mrs. Wyke. That evening Major Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. McClellan and Mesdames Margaret and Janet Schmidt attended the "Huskin' Bee," given by the Denver Ad. Club at the Albany Hotel.

Thanksgiving Day Capt. and Mrs. Juemann entertained Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Haught, Miss Doris Wyke and Jack Wyke. Major and Mrs. Gambrill had as guests Mr. Ruble, Mr. and Mrs. Channing Lilley, Master Lilley, Mrs. Redding and Miss Elizabeth Redding, all of Denver. Col. and Mrs. Ellis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bean, in Denver. Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler had Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, of Denver, at their house. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel were hosts for Mr. and Mrs. Morian, Dr. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Erma Ellis, of Denver, and Lieutenant Titus. Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley had Mrs. Robertson and Major Shook. Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim entertained Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens and Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

A number of officers had luncheon on Saturday at the University Club, where a leased wire gave returns of the Army and Navy game. The Military Order of Foreign Wars met at the Albany Hotel Saturday evening. From Fort Logan were Major Shook, Captains Schoeffel and Wyke and Lieutenant Elliott, and Lieutenant Madden, U.S.N., of Denver. Mr. Snow, of Des Moines, is the guest of Major Shook.

Among those at Mrs. Van Deusen's on Sunday afternoon

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were Mesdames Ellis, Stevens, Elliott, Wyke, Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim, Misses Fay Schmidt, Doris Wyke and May Rowell, Mr. Ashley Rowell, Mr. MacKay, Captain Warine and Dr. McEnergy. Capt. and Mrs. Juenemann had supper Sunday for Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Morian, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and Lieut. and Mrs. Wheatley. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham gave a supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke. Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens and Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Dec. 13, 1913.

Since the departure of the 1st Battalion a week ago Wednesday for Fort Ethan Allen, for temporary station, until arrival of the 2d Cavalry, a number of wives of officers have joined their husbands at Ethan Allen, some for just a few days' visit, among them Mesdames Davis, Justice, McCoy, De Loffre and Eck. Miss Winifred Martin has returned from a visit to Miss Helen Boswell, of Cohoes, N.Y., where she was extensively entertained. She also attended the Army and Navy game, and visited in Albany and Schenectady.

The Ladies' Afternoon Auction Club met Tuesday with Miss Green; high score prizes for the month were awarded to Mrs. Lasseigne and Mrs. Faison. Owing to Christmas preparations the club adjourned until after the holidays. Mrs. Crystal on Thursday had an informal sewing party and tea. The Twymans are about settled in their new quarters, those recently vacated by Major and Mrs. Sigerfoos.

The Regimental Evening Auction Club met Friday evening at the Club, with Mrs. Crystal and Miss Green as hostesses; Mrs. White and Mr. Donald McRae won the prizes, a consolation being given to Miss Green. Lieutenant Bartholf gave a party at his mother's home, in Plattsburg, Tuesday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, Misses Caroline Weed, Winifred Martin, Ruth Stewart, Dorothy McRae and Stevens, and Misses Waite, Murray, Russel, Bark, McRae and Lasseigne. Mrs. Merch B. Stewart received news on Tuesday of the sudden death of her brother, Mr. Alfred Wheelahan, at Neshid, Wis. She left immediately for Wisconsin.

Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers have returned from West Point, where Lieutenant Boyers has been for two months as coach to the Army team. The garrison welcomes the family of Major Stevens, Q.M.C., recently sent here for station. An informal hop was enjoyed at the Club last night. Little Billy Wills is convalescing and expects to be out of quarantine in time for Christmas. Mrs. Lawrence has as her house guest Miss Glover, of Atlanta, Ga.

The state of New York has recently shown its appreciation of the efforts of the troops in fighting the forest fires in the Adirondack Mountains during the late summer by reimbursing each soldier for such clothing as he had damaged or lost in fighting this fire. The total reimbursement amounted to \$1,693.28.

TEXAS CITY.

Texas City, Texas, Dec. 15, 1913.

The victory of the Army team over the Navy was celebrated in the various camps of the 2d Division by groups of officers from the several regiments, headed by the 6th Cavalry band, who visited the different regimental headquarters and made a call upon General Carter. Later Lieut. Emil F. Reinhardt, 26th Inf., and Lieut. E. C. Rose gave a "celebration" party at Oyster for Miss Margaret Castell and Miss Betty Waterman. Friday night the Artillery gave a delightful dance, at which Lieut. W. J. Wrona, 4th Art., gave two enjoyable selections on the violin, Miss Alvord accompanying him.

Beginning Dec. 16 Miss Carrithers, of Galveston, will conduct a dancing class at the Southern Hotel Tuesday evenings. A number of officers and ladies of the Army have been enrolled. The 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, entertained at dinner Sunday for Mrs. Kenyon A. Joyce, Miss Castell and Miss Waterman. Lieut. J. P. Aleshire was supper guest of Miss Castell on Sunday at the Southern Hotel. Later a party consisting of Miss Waterman, Miss Castell, Lieutenants Rose, Reinhardt and Aleshire, chaperoned by Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Meyers and Mrs. F. T. McCarney, enjoyed the picture shows and an oyster supper at the Sea Shell Cafe.

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards gave a dinner Dec. 8 in honor of Miss Mason and Lieutenant Dunlop, prospective bride and groom. Among guests were Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Kemper, Miss Marguerite Stull, Miss Betty Waterman, Miss Hazel Nelson, Miss Margaret Castell and Lieut. Herbert M. Pool. Mrs. Ben W. Field, 22d Inf., and children have returned to Texas City after two months' absence with relatives in Arkansas and Kentucky. The family of Capt. J. R. McAndrews are now settled in Galveston.

Mrs. Gilbreth and son have recently joined Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 27th Inf., here and are guests of the Southern Hotel, as are also Mrs. Samuel A. Price and children. Captain Price is recovering from his recent accident of a broken

leg. Mrs. Edmond R. Tompkins will join Captain Tompkins Dec. 15.

The 6th Cavalry officers presented to Lieut. Walter J. Scott and bride a handsome silver service upon the occasion of their marriage, Dec. 6. Major John C. Waterman and Mrs. Waterman and Capt. and Mrs. D. T. E. Casteel are playing a most interesting series of bridge games at the Southern Hotel, beginning last September and kept up uninterruptedly ever since.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 10, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett gave a large party in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln prior to the Lieutenant Commander's departure East to join the South Dakota. Prizes were won by Mesdames Standley, Scudder, Mayfield, McConnell, Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson, Lieutenant Commander Standley, Capt. Arthur B. Owens, Capt. William Brackett and P.A. Paymr. James P. Helm, Lieut. Comdr. William H. Standley was called to Ukiah last week by the illness of his mother, who passed away on Monday. It is only a few months since Mrs. Standley also lost her mother. Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, who have taken a house at 940 York street, Vallejo, gave a Dutch supper last Monday.

Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Sill, Comdr. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns; also for Capt. and Mrs. Sill, Capt. and Mrs. Ellicott, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman, Comdr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Waller, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones, Mrs. Whitson, and Paymr. Oscar W. Leidel, of the Denver. Prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Ellicott, Capt. and Mrs. Lyman and Mrs. Robertson. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold Jones are entertaining Mrs. Jones' mother, Mrs. Whitson, for the winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mayfield have as guests Lieut. and Mrs. Robert F. Gross, who shortly moved into a house in Vallejo. P.A. Paymr. Philip G. Willett, treated at the hospital for nervous breakdown, has a two months' sick leave. Miss Priscilla Ellicott last evening had a dance and rabbit party complimentary to Miss Ruth Hascal. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank D. Karns chaperoned and their home was used for dancing, all returning to the Ellicott's for supper. Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman are entertaining Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkwood S. Donavin.

During the work of deepening the Mare Island channel yesterday a dredger picked up six steel shells, weighing about 100 pounds each, believed to have been imbedded in the waters since the fatal explosion of the Mare Island magazine shell house twenty years ago, when sixteen men from the Boston, working there at the time, were killed.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BRERETON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, Coast Art. Corps., U.S.A., a daughter, Elizabeth Denny Brereton, at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 12, 1913.

DODSON.—Born at Fort Moultrie, S.C., Dec. 10, 1913, a son, Richard Stearns Dodson, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. Richard S. Dodson, Coast Art. Corps., U.S.A.

ECKHART.—Born at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 4, 1913, a daughter to the wife of Q.M. Sergt. Paul Eckhart, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

FRIES.—Born at Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 8, 1913, a son, Stuart Gilbert, to the wife of Major Amos A. Fries, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

GREACEN.—Born at Sierra Madre, Cal., Dec. 9, 1913, a daughter, Katherine Fielding Greacen, to the wife of Lieut. Walter Scott Greacen, 12th U.S. Inf.

REYNOLDS.—Born Dec. 16, 1913, at Fort Monroe, Va., to the wife of Lieut. John N. Reynolds, Coast Art. Corps., U.S.A., a daughter.

STRITZINGER.—Born at Omaha, Neb., Nov. 13, 1913, a son to the wife of Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Stritzinger, Jr., Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

SWARTZ.—Born to the wife of 1st Lieut. C. E. Swartz, 10th Inf., U.S.A., on Nov. 29, 1913, at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, a son, Charles Ellsworth, Jr.

SWEET.—Born at Marfa, Texas, Dec. 5, 1913, a son, Ithamar Holmes Sweet, to the wife of Sergt. Ithamar Sweet, Troop C, 14th U.S. Cav.

TAYLOR.—Born at Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 2, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor, 20th U.S. Inf., a son.

MARRIED.

COLES—COTHRELL.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 13, 1913, Lieut. Roy H. Coles, 23d U.S. Inf., and Miss Florence Jane Cottrell.

DUNLOP—MASON.—At Texas City, Texas, Dec. 10, 1913, Lieut. Robert H. Dunlop, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Mason, sister of Mrs. James B. Kemper, wife of Captain Kemper, 11th U.S. Inf.

NALLE—GILBERT.—At Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., Nov. 12, 1913, Lieut. William Nalle, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Lucy Gilbert, sister of Mrs. Robert M. Cheney, wife of Lieutenant Cheney, 4th U.S. Cav.

SCOTT—TRUBE.—At Galveston, Texas, Dec. 13, 1913, Lieut. Walter Jarrett Scott, 6th U.S. Cav., and Miss Corinne Sophia Tiube.

TYLER—MAGOON.—At Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 4, 1913, 1st Lieut. Orville N. Tyler, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Emeleen Marie Magoon.

DIED.

CRAIGIE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1913, Brig. Gen. David J. Craigie, U.S.A., retired.

DOYLE.—Died at Orangeburg, S.C., Nov. 26, 1913, in his eighty-first year, Patrick Doyle, father of Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, U.S. Navy.

EARLE.—Died at Worcester, Mass., Dec. 12, 1913, Stephen C. Earle, father of Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N.

NILES.—Died at New York city, Dec. 6, 1913, Rear Admiral Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., retired.

NOLAN.—Died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 8, 1913, Miss Cara Duval Nolan, sister of Capt. Robert M. Nolan, 1st U.S. Cav.

PENNINGTON.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 17, 1913, Mr. Yates Pennington, nephew of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N.

WHEELER.—Died at the naval hospital, Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1913, Surg. William M. Wheeler.

WHITE.—Died at Chambersburg, Pa., Dec. 15, 1913, Mr. H. C. White, father of Lieut. A. J. White, 10th U.S. Inf.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

By complying with Circular No. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, War Dept., some thirty-eight officers of the Massachusetts Militia will lose office by Jan. 1 next. Since ten of the thirty-eight officers may be transferred, as departmental officers, the real total of officers who will have to relinquish their positions is twenty-eight. The generals affected are Brig. Gen. George H. Priest, of the 1st Brigade, Q.M. Gen. William B. Emery, Commissary Gen. James G. White and Judge Advocate Gen. William C. Rogers. These officers, now holding the rank of brigadier general, may resign and be re-appointed if they desire to stay in their departments, with the exception of General Priest, but must come in again with the lower rank of lieutenant colonel. As regards General Priest, he is eliminated, because there are not the required number of troops to make up his brigade. The 1st Brigade has only two regiments and the requirement is three. The four colonels who lose their titles are Col. Matthew E. Hanna, inspector general with the rank of colonel; Surg. Gen. Frank P. Williams, with the rank of colonel; Paymr. Gen. Charles Hayden, who has the rank of colonel. If these officers desire to stay in their departments they must resign and be re-appointed with the rank simply of major.

The attempt of Assemblyman Cuvillier, of New York, to muster enough braves to take the war path in the hopes of getting the scalps of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard, and Brig. Gen. Henry De W. Hamilton, The A.G., has utterly failed. Mr. Cuvillier was not allowed even to introduce his resolution on Dec. 13 asking for an investigation of the office of The Adjutant General. Mr. John F. O'Ryan were inefficient, and that the high standard of the Guard had deteriorated during General Hamilton's incumbency. This assertion is very wide of the mark, as every well informed military man knows. Generally speaking, officers and men have to study harder and master more problems than ever before, and consequently are much better informed and better equipped for service than in the old days. It is true that there should be better facilities for rifle practice for the troops located in the southern part of New York, but that the splendid range at Creedmoor was abolished was the fault of former Governor Hughes, and not the military authorities. The range at Blauvelt, which proved a costly failure and was ordered abandoned on the ground that it was unsafe, was before the time of Generals O'Ryan and Hamilton, and they had nothing to do with this matter. The range at Peekskill has been fitted as complete as the limited ground will permit, but additional land is needed, which the military authorities are endeavoring to acquire. Peekskill seems to be the best site available for the troops of the southern district of New York. Had former Governor Hughes listened to the advice of officers competent to judge, old Creedmoor range would have been still in use, as it could have been made perfectly safe. Peekskill takes more time to reach, and the fare is much higher than Creedmoor, and this is considerable handicap.

There has been considerable discussion in National Guard circles during the past two weeks over an alleged courtesy to prominent National Guard officers attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new armory of the 8th N.Y. on Dec. 6. It seems that some of the officers on the reviewing stand were told by an officer of the 8th that their names were not on the list of guests entitling them to a place on the stand, whereupon the officers so informed at once left the stand, although there were a number of vacant chairs. Other well known officers were not on the stand at all, although there was room for a dozen at least. It seems that it was intended to have only the Mayor's party and the party of Mr. Miller, president of the Bronx, on the stand. The officer in charge was somewhat fearful lest some of the guests named for seats might be crowded out, and to this end checked off those present, and then told officers whose names were not on the list that their seats might be needed. Of course no courtesy was intended by the officer, but it is generally considered he lacked tact in speaking to the officers in question. Gen. E. F. Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery, and commander of the 8th Regiment, learning of the alleged courtesy, has written letters of apology to the officers concerned, disclaiming any intended slight and regretting the incident.

At the review of the 12th N.Y. by General Dyer on Dec. 30 medals for long and faithful service will be presented, and also medals to members of the regimental rifle team.

A review of the 22d N.Y. on Tuesday night, Dec. 30, will be held, together with some interesting engineering work. The reviewing officer will be Mr. James E. Sullivan, of the Board of Education of New York city, secretary of the A.A.U. of America, and U.S. commissioner to the Olympic games.

A review of the 7th N.Y., at which there will be some interesting exhibitions, will probably be arranged some time in January.

A new company, making the 12th, will be mustered into the 69th N.Y. by Jan. 1 next. A review of the regiment will probably be arranged for in January.

Major General Collins, commanding the National Guard of New Jersey, has announced that he is in accord with the much discussed Cir. 8, Division of Militia Affairs, War Dept., and that he will step down when the time comes on Jan. 1 next without trying to make any legal obstruction. The General is also quoted as saying that he does not believe Congress would withhold the appropriation to New Jersey in the event of the non-compliance with Cir. 8, and he doubts whether Congress could legally withhold the appropriation under the conditions. He says that when he retires from command he will leave the Guard of the state in the most efficient condition in its history.

The Rev. Dr. H. R. Fell, of St. Alban's Episcopal Church, New York city, has been appointed chaplain of the 22d Engineers by Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, commanding.

Brig. Gen. E. F. Austin, Chief of Coast Art., N.G.N.Y., will review the 13th N.Y. on Friday night, Jan. 2.

The annual inspection of the National Guard of Pennsylvania by the War Department, which was ordered to take place during the month of January next, has been postponed until the month of April.

Capt. R. V. Ott, of the Florida National Guard, has made

the highest percentage in the examinations of officers. He had a percentage of 81 in map reading, 100 in Field Service Regulations, 93 in paper work and property, and 100 per cent. in small-arms firing; total, 374. In the examinations in Infantry Drill Regulations, Major J. W. Blanding, with 98 per cent., stood No. 1; Lieut. W. J. Glasgow, with 96, No. 2; and Capt. R. V. Ott, No. 3, with 93. Adjutant General Foster has prescribed a progressive schedule of drill and practical instruction for the period from Dec. 1, 1913, to May 31, 1914.

A tablet in token of respect and affection for the memory of Capt. Louis Clinton Farrar, founder of Co. G, 1st Infantry, in the old National Guard of Oregon, was unveiled Nov. 16, 1913, in the armory with full military honors. Captain Farrar died in New York last January. Fifty-four members of the company, which was organized thirty years ago, were present. Though most of them still live in Portland, several came from Seattle and other cities, and one, 1st Sgt. Frank A. Newton, from Nome, Alaska, to be present at the reunion of the command, and at the unveiling ceremony. The tablet, placed in the wall at the entrance to the drill room under a large portrait of Captain Farrar, was unveiled following a program of patriotic and religious songs and band music, military ceremonies and oratory.

Upon his own application, on account of business reasons, Col. Paul F. Babbidge, 1st Inf., New Hampshire N.G., was placed upon the retired list Nov. 29, 1913, and given the rank of brigadier-general, on account of his faithful and meritorious service, covering some twenty-one years, eighteen of which have been as a commissioned officer. Colonel Babbidge entered the service Dec. 10, 1888, as a private in Co. H, 2d Inf., stationed at Keene. During the Spanish-American War he was captain of Co. L, 1st New Hampshire Volunteers. "By the retirement of Colonel Babbidge," says Adjutant General Tutherry, "his regiment loses a most efficient and popular commander, and the military service an officer unsurpassed in sound judgment and reliability." The following promotions and assignments in the 1st Regiment of Infantry are announced: Lieut. Col. Harley B. Roby to be colonel, vice Babbidge, retired; Major Michael J. Healy to be lieutenant colonel, vice Roby, promoted, and Capt. Eugene T. Sherburne to be major, vice Healy, promoted.

1ST FIELD HOSPITAL, N.Y.—MAJOR J. F. DUNSEITH.

One of the most interesting exhibitions of the Medical Department of the National Guard of New York, and one of unusual merit, was that incident to the review of the 1st Field Hospital and 3d Ambulance Company, Major J. F. Dunseith commanding, by Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, chief surgeon of the division, at the armory on Dec. 15. The staff of Colonel Terriberry consisted of Major W. C. Montgomery, 12th Regiment, and Capt. D. R. Lucas, 22d Regiment.

Following the review Lieutenant Colonel Terriberry, who was the former commander of the hospital, and through whose energy it was originally organized, was presented with a handsome horse by the members as a token of esteem. First Lieut. George T. Strode, recently commissioned, was presented with a saber, and a number of men were presented with long service medals, etc.

The fine exhibitions then followed. The first was an exhibition of high school horsemanship by Fritz Reingruber, which was followed by an exhibition by a company of the 12th N.Y., under Capt. H. T. Ashmore, assisted by Lieut. E. V. Ireland, who showed the operation of an Infantry company in the field in the presence of the enemy.

A regimental aid station, such as would be established on the battlefield caring for the wounded, was then shown by the Hospital Corps of the 12th N.Y., under Major Walter C. Montgomery assisted by Capt. James G. Dunseith and 1st Lieuts. C. W. Lynn and R. P. Wadham.

The work of an ambulance company in collecting the sick and wounded from aid stations and transporting them to the field hospital was next demonstrated by the 3d Ambulance Company, under 1st Lieut. George T. Stoll. Next the function of the field hospital in receiving the seriously wounded from the firing line was demonstrated by the 1st Field Hospital, under Lieut. Leo S. Peterson.

The transportation of the wounded still further to the rear, to the evacuation hospital, was shown by the Hospital Corps Detachment, 22d Engineers, under Capt. Daniel R. Lucas, assisted by Capt. Emil Henel and 1st Lieut. R. F. Ward. A mounted drill by a detachment under Sgt. 1st Class W. H. Tracy concluded the exhibitions. These were all finely executed and exceedingly instructive and interesting, and the practical work of the medical men would be well worth repeating in some of the large armories, and would be an exhibition that would be highly appreciated.

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., Infantry, U.S.A., on duty with the Division of Militia Affairs, at the request of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania read a paper at the annual convention held in Philadelphia Dec. 11 and 12, which proved instructive to the delegates.

Major Johnson spoke of the relations between the War Department and the National Guard. As a matter of personal opinion, he said, he felt that the time would come when there would be closer Federal supervision of state organizations. The passage of the "pay bill," which means an expenditure by the Government of \$15,000,000 annually, would justify diminution in state control.

He said that the War Department is aware of the difficulties encountered by civilian soldiers in training and, therefore, does not insist on too much technical knowledge, but he insisted this should not interfere with zealous endeavor by Guardsmen to approach in efficiency as nearly as possible the Regular Army standard. Major Johnson also defended the bayonet as an instrument of modern warfare, and said it had not outlived its usefulness, as many military experts had asserted, but was just as important a part of the equipment of a soldier as his gun. Human nature was still savage enough to desire hand-to-hand encounter, he asserted, and when it came to close quarters on the battlefield the soldier best skilled in the use of the bayonet would be victorious. Refinement was not necessary in the use of the bayonet, in his opinion, ability to use it aggressively and effectively alone being essential. Touching on the matter of military training Major Johnson said that the War Department was preparing a pamphlet dealing with more uniform training in all the states.

A recommendation was adopted by the convention calling for \$5 a day to expert marksmen and \$3 to ordinary marksmen, in addition to the regular scale of pay during the summer encampments, and will be referred to the next Legislature. This recommendation is on a line with that advocated by Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., some time ago. General Butt believes in the payment of enlisted men of the National Guard in time of peace, but only those who can qualify in the several grades of marksmen. A number of officers have expressed the opinion that this matter is well worthy of discussion at the coming convention of the National Guard Association of New York.

Following the morning session on Dec. 11 the 200 delegates were taken on an inspection tour of the city's water front in police boats. Cramps' Shipyard was first visited, but the officers did not disembark until the navy yard was reached. Here the visitors were met by Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Hunt, U.S.N., first aid to Capt. W. S. Benson, commandant, and led to the marine barracks, where the marines gave an exhibition drill.

The marines were reviewed by Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., in charge of the regiment; Gens. J. B. Coryell, 4th Brigade; William G. Price, 1st Brigade; Albert Logan, 2d Brigade, and Charles M. Clement, 3d Brigade, Pa. N.G.

The marines did themselves justice, and their drill was watched with interest by a crowd of several thousand persons, including many women, who had made the journey to the navy yard just for the sight.

Following the review an inspection of the navy yard was made.

A review of the 3d Regiment, Pa. N.G., in honor of the delegates was held at the armory on the night of Dec. 11 by Major General Dougherty. Following the review Major General Dougherty made the presentation of rifle trophies to the members of the 3d Regiment, who won them during the past year in matches at the armory. All of the colonels of the thirteen regiments of the state or their representatives were present as well as the division staff members.

At the close of the convention on Dec. 12 papers on mill-

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

RENAUD.—Regarding your right to Civil War and Spanish War badges, see S.O. 81, Navy Dept., 1908, and if your service was such as therein calls for a badge, apply to the Bureau of Navigation as directed by the order. Give a full report of your service with your application.

C. P. I.—Regarding employment as guard, mechanic, etc., at the Panama Exposition, address Major Sydney A. Cloman, 216 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal.

W. P. D.—Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Mobile Army remaining on July 1, each year, that are not needed for the graduates of that year of the U. S. Military Academy, may be filled by appointment in the following order: (1) Of enlisted men of the Army, who pass the required examination; (2) from civil life. Examinations from civil life are held about July 15.

P. I. C.—No more civilian employees, such as teamsters, blacksmiths, harnessmakers and packers, are employed in the Q.M. Corps. These ratings now come under the enlisted personnel of the Q.M. Corps, as specified in G.O. 40, 1912, War Dept., and applicants must pass certain tests and examinations prescribed in orders. Apply to the Q.M. Corps for further information.

LONE STAR.—The date on which the Army (chartered) transport China arrived in the Philippines in 1898 was July 17. The last sailing date from the Philippines of the Army transport Morgan City was June 24, 1899. The date of the arrival of the 2d Infantry on the transport Sherman at Manila in 1900 was Sept. 23. The sailing date of the transport Sherman from Marvalla, Quarantine Station, in August, 1900, was Sept. 23.

J. K.—Your honorable discharge of Feb. 19, 1911, after a previous restoration to duty following excellent conduct throughout probationary period was a complete satisfaction of your offense of fraudulent enlistment. All your previous service in Army counts toward retirement from Marine Corps. You are entitled to wear one stripe for each complete term of enlistment of three or four years.

A. H. L.—A soldier desiring to take a Civil Service examination should apply through the channel for permission to do so. Should he pass and receive Civil Service appointment, his discharge would be granted for convenience of Government, under ordinary circumstances.

RADER asks: (1) Does time served in the Hospital Corps at Fort McPherson, Ga., from Aug. 5, 1898, to March 16, 1899, count double for retirement? (2) In your issue of Oct. 4 you say that time counts double during the Spanish-American War in the Navy from April 21, 1898, to April 11, 1899; is it the same in the Army? Answer: (1) No. (2) Army Spanish War service to count double for retirement must have been in Cuba, Philippines or Porto Rico, as specified in A.R. 134.

J. P. F.—Results of examination of Oct. 6, 1913, have not been published. Apply through the channel.

P. W. HOSP.—Make your inquiry through the channel, as your question does not give an approximate date, and you do not allow sufficient time for investigation.

S. M. C.—Par. 134, Army Regulations, gives the information you seek as to what time counts double toward retirement. Hawaii is not included. No foreign service in enlistments entered upon subsequent to Aug. 24, 1912, counts double.

F. M. C. asks: (1) What are the subjects required of an enlisted man in his examination for a commission as second lieutenant? (2) Does his aptitude, appearance, etc., have anything to do with his passing? (3) Can he obtain help in studying for these exams, at his post or must he study "on his own hook," such as taking a correspondence course? Answer: (1) Preliminary English grammar and orthography, judged from all papers submitted; mathematics, to include algebra, plane and solid geometry and trigonometry; geography and history. Final—General history, elementary French, German or Spanish, as candidate may elect; Constitution of U.S. and organization of Government, and elements of international law; advanced optional subject. See G.O. 131, 1911. (2) "No competitor will be recommended by the board who is not physically, morally and mentally qualified for the position of second lieutenant in the arm for which recommended." (3) Both methods are available.

R. W.—Naval desertion is punishable up to two years after termination of period for which enlisted. Since Aug. 22, 1912, the penalty of forfeiture of citizenship is not applicable for



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desertion in time of peace. Right of citizenship once forfeited may only be restored by executive pardon.

E. L. H.—Regarding campaign badges for former Service men, the following should answer all your questions: In order to afford an opportunity to those who served in the Regular Army before Jan. 11, 1905, and in the Volunteers during the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection of obtaining campaign badges which they earned by reason of such service the Secretary of War has entered into arrangements by which these badges may be obtained from the Superintendent, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, at the expense of the applicant, on application to The Adjutant General of the Army, who will verify the record of the particular applicant and transmit the same, if correct, to the Superintendent of the Mint, authorizing the sale of the particular badge. The expense attending this purchase will be in the neighborhood of fifty or sixty cents. Purchases will not be authorized for anyone whose service, as shown by the records in the War Department, does not entitle him to wear such a badge. The service badges in question are the following: Civil War campaign badge, Indian campaign badge, Spanish campaign badge, Philippine campaign badge, China campaign badge and Army of Cuban Pacification badge. In connection with this information, read the original order, G.O. 129, 1908.

T. J. W.—In regard to general prisoners getting transportation, the Army Appropriation Act of March 2, 1913, provides for "travel allowances of persons on their discharge from the U.S. Military Prison or from any place in which they have been held under a sentence of dishonorable discharge and confinement for more than six months, * * * to their homes (or elsewhere as they may elect), provided the cost in each case shall not be greater than to the place of last enrollment."

G. T. B.—Apply to The Adjutant General for circular regarding exams. for firemen, C.A.C. Bulletin 33, War D., 1913, states that soldiers furloughed after three years on their own request are not entitled to transportation and subsistence to place of enlistment; those furloughed after four years' service are entitled.

F. C.—Regarding claim for bounty from state of Pennsylvania, address The Adjutant General, state of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pa.

J. C.—The next examinations of enlisted men for appointment as second lieutenant will be held about July 15. Applications should be made before Jan. 1. Write to the War Department through the channel, at once.

W. W. B.—It is expected that the eligible list of 1911 for appointment as Q.M. sergeant will be exhausted before the time of the next examination in February. This was stated in our columns some weeks ago.

J. McC. asks: (1) How long will the 157th (mine) Company be stationed at Fort Terry, N.Y.? (2) If a company of Coast Artillery should be ordered away from the Coast Defense of Long Island Sound which would it be? Answer: (1) and (2) No orders have been issued that indicate any early change in Long Island Defense.

M. M. S. asks: (1) After how long, an enlisted man having the first paper of naturalization, can he obtain the full? (2) In what lesson an enlisted man shall pass the competition for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant of Cavalry? (3) Give some examples of the questions that were required in the last competition. Answer: (1) Go before some U.S. Court officer now and declare some particular city and state to be your home; one year after receipt of an honorable discharge from the Army you may then secure full citizenship, although you may have re-enlisted and continued in the Service. See answer to F. C. M. (3) Apply through the channel.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

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C. L. asks: Bayonet exercise, low parry right (left) Par. 41, Bayonet Exercise. Should the bayonet be carried to the height of the knee, then moved to right (left) sufficient to keep the opponents attacked clear of the threatened point? Or should the bayonet be lowered to the knee and to the right in one movement, a sort of sweeping movement? I contend the bayonet should be lowered to the knee, then moved to right (left), making it in two movements—one, to knee, two, move to right (left). Answer: This parry is executed in one movement by lowering bayonet to the height of the knee and to the right in one movement.

A. R. D. writes: In Par. 76, I.D.R., 1911, we find that, "in all positions of the left hand at the balance, etc., the thumb clasps the piece," etc. In Par. 139, lines 6 to 8, we find, "raised or lowers the piece and drops it into the left hand at the balance, left thumb extended along the sock." Which is O.K.? Answer: Both; the rule given in Par. 76, I.D.R., 1911, refers only to the manual of arms.

J. H. L. asks: Having given the following commands to a company—1. Skirmishers G.R., 2. March, 3. Squads assemble, 4. March, 5. Squads right, 6. March, can the company be assembled in column of squads by the command 1. Assemble, 2. March? If so, does the first squad halt at Assemble March? Answer: In accordance with Par. 211, I.D.R., the company is ordinarily reformed in line. It should, however, be assembled in the most convenient manner and in a formation suitable to the existing tactical situation; you should follow the requirements laid down in Par. 8, I.D.R., 1911.

S. L. C. asks: Par. 76, I.D.R., 1911, the following rules govern the execution of the manual of arms: First, * * * Second, * * * Third. In resuming the order from any position in the manual, the motion next to the last concludes with the butt of the piece about three inches from the ground, barrel to the rear, the left hand above and near the right, steadying the piece, fingers extended and joined, forearm and wrist straight and inclining downward, all fingers of the right

hand grasping the piece. To complete the order, lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand, drop the left quickly by the side, and take the position of order arms. Further—Par. 92. Being at trail arms: 1. Order, 2. Arms. Lower the piece with the right hand and resume the order. The writer wants to know whether or not the left hand is used for steadying the piece in resuming the order arms from the position of trail arms. He holds that Par. 76, third, has reference to all positions from which the position next to the last in coming to the order arms is an intermediate step and not a position from which the movement starts. The writer believes that properly there is only one count in coming to order from trail; and that if the left hand was used for steadying in this command, then there would be a necessity of two counts. Answer: You are correct; the movement is made in one count. The piece is lowered with the right hand and the order resumed without taking the third position laid down in Par. 76.

F. L. B. asks: Does an enlisted man, indoors and uncovered, salute an officer when he approaches the officer to address him? For instance, on entering an office, would the enlisted man salute when he addresses the officer, and when he has finished his business and is about to take his departure? Answer: Before addressing an officer an enlisted man, if uncovered, stands at attention without saluting. Indoors an unarmed enlisted man uncovers and stands at attention at the approach of an officer or upon entering an office. He does not salute when uncovered.

P. K. asks: (1) The company is deployed in skirmish line, advancing; A claims that the platoon commander is in front of his platoon; B claims that he is in the line of file closers in the rear of his platoon. Who is correct? (2) Assuming the file closers to be on the right flank of the company, the company being in column of squads, the command "Squads right about" is given. How do the file closers turn? Par. 185, I.D.R., as amended by Changes 2, C.I.D.R., states "turn about towards the column." How is it executed in the above instance? Answer: (1) B is right, except during the charge; see Par. 519. (2) Turn to the "right about" and "towards the column," conforming to the movement of the squads.

STACK ARMS.—We are informed by the War Department that it is proposed to discontinue stacking arms previous to pitching shelter tents. Par. 792 and 798, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, should be made to conform to the changes made in Par. 793. A revision of these paragraphs is now being considered and they will be duly published.

H. W. G. asks: (1) In a prize drill recently, after a certain range had been designated and the company had fired, the next command was "unload." Should we have brought the drift slide back to normal or left at range designated? (2) If left at this range was it wrong? (3) How many counts are there in coming from trail arms to order arms? Answer: (1) The drift slide is brought back to normal. Read Par. 134, 149 and 150 in connection with Par. 142. (2) Yes. Should it be desired to continue the firing with the same sight setting "Suspend firing" would have been given. Par. 149. (3) The movement is completed in one count.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 6, 1913.
Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Cummings had dinner Saturday for Mrs. Waring, the Misses Ryan and Kneeler, Lieutenants McChord, Bailey and Waring. The party attended the post hop, and returned for a chafing dish supper at the Cummings apartment. Mrs. Dudley had tea Sunday in compliment to Mrs. Weigand, and for Mesdames Eli D. Hoyle, Graham and Thummel, Lieut. and Mrs. De Russy Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Miss Clough, Major Guignard, Captain Oden, Lieutenants Trumbo, Peyton, Harrison, Hayden, Palmer, Crane, Erwin, Sands, Anderson, Bailey, Austin, Turner and Von Holtzendorff.

Lieut. W. M. Bailey gave a Victrola party Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, the Misses Kneeler and Ryan, Lieutenants McChord, Bailey and Waring, and von Holtzendorff. Fort Riley has started a series of dancing classes. Two graceful instructors from Topeka have been engaged. The classes are held Monday and Friday evenings in the post hop room and between forty and fifty couples assembled for the first lesson last Monday. Among supper parties given that night was one by Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings for the Misses Ryan and Kneeler, Lieutenants Waring, McChord and Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Granger gave a dinner Monday, in compliment to Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle and for Col. and Mrs. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Major Barnum, Captains Kilbrett and Barnes.

Mrs. H. I. Raymond entertained the Five Hundred Club Tuesday and invited a number of additional guests. Those playing were Mesdames Gaston, Rivers, Hoyle, Hornbrook, Farr, Guiffoyle, Thummel, Dudley, Weigand, Bradley, Davis, Collins, Degen, Munro, Welsh, Marley, Butler, Hoyle, Dickson, Cummings, Schwarzkopf, Crane, Tillison, Ross, Forsyth, Cornell, Barry, Weaver, Mills, the Misses Welsh, Ryan and Kneeler. Club prizes were won by Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Guiffoyle. Mrs. Guiffoyle gave a prize which was won by Mrs. Ross.

Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston had dinner Tuesday for Major and Mrs. Hornbrook and Lieut. and Mrs. Degen, Capt. and Mrs. A. D. Davis, M.C., had dinner Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. Mills and Dr. and Mrs. McCullough.

Little Miss Myra Rivers celebrated her ninth birthday anniversary Wednesday afternoon. Her guests were Helene Granger, Suzanne Guiffoyle, Colbrett, Butler, Gertrude Prunty, Russell Johnston, George Clark, Jack Degen, Addison Davis, Julia and Winthrop Haight. The Jack Horner pie, a gorgeous pink and white affair, supplied a gift for each child.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patten gave a dinner Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle and for Mrs. Graham, Lieutenants Quekemeyer and Palmer. Major W. S. Guignard on

Wednesday had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. De Russy Hoyle and was host at an impromptu dance for Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, Mrs. Graham, Capt. and Mrs. Conner, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Patten, Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley, Miss Larkin, Miss Kane, Captain Kilbrett, Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Palmer, Erwin, von Holtzendorff and Sedlacek.

Mrs. R. H. Smalley entertained with auction and tea Thursday for Mesdames Farr, Crane, Tillison, Waring, Prunty and Ross. The prize was won by Mrs. Tillison. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston gave a dinner Thursday in compliment to Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle and for Major and Mrs. Hornbrook. Mrs. Graham, Major Sayre and Captain Richmond. Col. and Mrs. Raymond joined for bridge.

Lieut. A. L. P. Sands had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Conner, the Misses Larkin, Kane, Rumbough, Elizabeth Rumbough, Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Anderson, Teague, Erwin and von Holtzendorff. The 6th Field Artillery orchestra played at the Officers' Club ladies' night, when dancing, pool, billiards, etc., were the diversions, and an excellent supper was served. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Haight, Captain Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillison, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Barry, Miss Kneeler, Miss Ryan, Lieutenants Bailey, McChord, Waring, Harrison, Peyton and Palmer.

The brilliant reception and dance tendered to Capt. and Mrs. Guy V. Henry on Friday by the Mounted Service School was most unique. The post gymnasium was utilized, part of the floor space being railed in and decorated to represent a horse show arena, with fence, brush and bar jumps, side boxes, etc. Another portion was artistically furnished as a reception room, with rugs, palms, flowers and fancy chairs.

Receiving with the guests of honor were Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston, Major and Mrs. Butler, Captain Richmond, Mrs. L. R. Ball, Capt. and Mrs. Munro. The 6th Field Artillery band played. At the close of the reception Colonel Gaston welcomed Captain Richmond as senior instructor of the Mounted Service School, and expressed the regret of those present over the departure of Capt. and Mrs. Henry to the Philippines, closing with expressions of appreciation for the work accomplished by Captain Henry at the Mounted Service School. An equitation cotillion followed, the figures representing the different riding classes in the Mounted Service School, i.e., training colts, jumpers, school horses, swordsmanship, the hunt, the horse show, and a grand march for the finale. At eleven o'clock supper was served, during which the Mounted Service School detachment quartet (at their own request) rendered several selections in compliment to Captain Henry. Capt. G. J. Oden composed and read a toast to Capt. and Mrs. Henry. Captain Haight was the efficient chairman of the entertainment committee, ably assisted by Mrs. Haight, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillison, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Lieut. and Mrs. McClelland, Lieutenants Peyton and McChord. Preceding the ball, Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patten had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Gaston, Capt. and Mrs. Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Thomas for Capt. and Mrs. Munro, Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Thomas, Miss Clay and Lieutenant Elting; Capt. and Mrs. Fox Conner for the Misses Larkin and Kane, Lieutenants Sands, Harrison and Quekemeyer; Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner for Mrs. Potter and Lieutenant Teague.

Mrs. Hill's mother, Mrs. Trail, left for her home in Washington, D.C., this week. Lieut. and Mrs. T. P. Collins returned from New York Sunday. Mesdames Potter and Ball returned a few days ago from New York. Lieutenant Koch arrived Monday from New York. Mrs. Koch spent several days at Fort Leavenworth this week, returning here Friday. Lieutenants Taubee and Doak have returned from New York.

Capt. N. R. Richmond, 13th Cav., arrived Thursday from El Paso to relieve Captain Henry as senior instructor of the Mounted Service School. Captain Richmond was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gaston until his quarters were ready. Mrs. Hornbrook spent a few days this week with Col. and Mrs. Gaston. Lieutenant Sedlacek, assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, arrived here Dec. 3. Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, Mrs. Graham and child left on Friday for El Paso, where Lieutenant Graham is stationed. Mrs. Hoyle will probably remain with her daughter for some weeks.

Mrs. W. G. Sills, from Fort Leavenworth, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Keller for a short visit this week, and attended the farewell party to Capt. and Mrs. Henry. Mrs. J. W. Sharpe and daughter from Los Angeles, spent a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Prunty this week. Mrs. Keller, sr., and daughter left on Sunday for their home in Texas.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Nov. 29, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jason M. Austin, of Fort Flagler, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Pendleton for Thanksgiving. After a visit here they leave for Delaware, Ohio, for a visit with the Lieutenant's parents, Prof. and Mrs. Austin; and on Jan. 5 will sail for the Philippines. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Austin, Col. and Mrs. Pendleton entertained at dinner for them. Mrs. Klein, who was bridesmaid at the Austin wedding at the yard last April, Lieut. J. H. Klein and Miss Cora James.

Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder, commanding the U.S.S. Albany, which arrived Sunday, Nov. 16, from the Asiatic Station, with Mrs. Magruder and Miss Magruder, who with Mrs. Svarz just arrived from the Orient on the Army transport, have taken apartments at the Kitsap Inn. Mrs. Svarz is the wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Svarz, executive of the Albany.

In honor of the home coming of the Albany from the Asiatic Station, the Bremerton Commercial Club gave a ball in Eagle Hall Nov. 20, at which Capt. T. P. Magruder, his officers and men, were honor guests. The hall was decorated with the home bound pennant, which with its 475 feet of beautiful red, white and blue silk was sufficient to almost canopy the large hall. Rear Admirals Cottman and Reynolds and their wives attended. The grand march had ninety couples, led by Captain Magruder with Mrs. Mehner, wife of the Mayor of Bremerton. Ending a cruise of 56,000 miles, and an absence of three years and four months in the Orient, the cruiser Albany came into her home port Sunday. The ship flew the longest home bound pennant that ever came into this port, 475 feet, and also the gunnery trophy won in three consecutive years at target practice. The Albany brought in more than 200 men who will be paid off in the next few weeks. The ship will undergo a thorough overhauling.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds leave Dec. 1 for Washington, D.C., for station. In honor of the departing Admiral a dinner was given by Comdr. Waldo Evans on the West Virginia last evening for Comdr. De Witt Blamer and mother, Mrs. Thomas Blamer, Capt. and Mrs. Hirshinger, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady and Mrs. Evans. A dance followed on the quarterdeck for eighty guests, to music of the West Virginia's band. The wardroom officers of the Colorado honored Admiral and Mrs. Reynolds, the Admiral's staff, Lieuts. J. H. Klein and H. W. McCormack, Mrs. Klein and Mrs. McCormack Wednesday with a dinner for thirty. Ast. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Yates gave an informal reception Friday to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack. Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Berkeley and Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold.

Congressman William D. Stephens, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Stephens were guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman Monday. Mrs. J. H. Pendleton and Mrs. I. I. Yates joined for bridge. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy had dinner to-day in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein and Miss Cora James. Lieuts. C. C. Baughman and E. P. Moses gave an informal reception Tuesday as a farewell to Lieut. and Mrs. Klein and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack. Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Berkeley and Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold.

Compliments to Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Magruder and Miss Magruder, Lieut. G. C. Baughman had dinner Friday for Miss Mitchell, Mrs. J. R. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Jason McVay Austin, Ensign Miller and Lieutenant Moses. Comdr. De Witt Blamer and mother, Mrs. Thomas Blamer, had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Causten, of Port Townsend, Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans and Civil Engr. L. E. Gregory. Friday the same hosts had dinner for Rear Ad-

miral and Mrs. Cottman, Comdr. and Mrs. Magruder, Miss Magruder and Mrs. Harriet Brown.

Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder gave a dinner on board the Albany Saturday for Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, Surg. and Mrs. F. C. Cook, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Magruder, Miss Magruder, Lieutenant Moses, Lieutenant Baughman, Paymaster Bowerfin and Surgeon O'Malley. Mrs. Forbes entertained the Scrap Heap Bridge Club Tuesday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan had Thanksgiving dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady and Captain Buckley. Mrs. Causten, of Port Townsend, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold had Thanksgiving dinner for Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Lang, Capt. and Mrs. Hirshinger and Paymr. and Mrs. Morsell. In honor of Captain Lang's birthday Mrs. Lang gave an informal dinner Saturday.

Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans were honor guests at a dinner given by the wardroom officers of the West Virginia Thursday. Mrs. George Brown, of Indianapolis, Ind., arrived Tuesday to visit her son, Paymr. George Brown. At the Sunshine charity ball at Bremerton Tuesday Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman led the grand march.

A one-club, eighteen-hole golf tournament was held at the yard on Thanksgiving Day, Lieut. E. D. Almy winning the match.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 4, 1913.

Capt. C. J. Lang, detached as C.O. of the Colorado, with Mrs. Lang, leaves Monday for his home at Oakland, Calif., on one month's leave. Capt. F. A. Traut, recent executive of the California, will relieve Captain Lang. In honor of Capt. and Mrs. Lang the following social events have been given: An informal reception by Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Olson, one by Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell, another by Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, and a bridge party by Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy. Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown entertained the Royal Auction Bridge Club Monday evening. The players were Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou and the hosts. A guest table included Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Causten, of Port Townsend, and Civil Engineer Gregory. Prizes were awarded Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Mrs. Causten and Mr. Gregory.

Mrs. Cottman held her bi-monthly reception Wednesday. Mrs. R. C. Berkeley poured coffee and Mrs. D. C. Nutting presided at the tea table. The station band played for dancing.

Complimentary to Mrs. T. P. Magruder, Mrs. J. H. Pendleton had luncheon Thursday for Mrs. Causten, of Port Townsend, Mrs. Charles Holmes, of Bremerton, Mrs. Svarz, Mrs. Roxas and Mrs. D. C. Nutting. Mrs. S. C. Pegram has taken temporary quarters at the Wolfram Hotel. Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, visiting relatives on Grays Harbor, Wash., will join her husband here next week. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle arrived Sunday from Norfolk and were guests of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton. That evening many Navy people called to welcome them. On Monday Admiral Doyle took command of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, relieving Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds. An informal reception followed. As Admiral Reynolds left the ship the band played "Auld Lang Syne." The same evening, in company with Mrs. Reynolds and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, the Admiral left for Seattle, thence to Washington, D.C., the McCormacks going to Florida on waiting orders.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady had dinner Thursday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan's first wedding anniversary. Guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Miss Mitchell and Commander Blamer. Owing to the serious ill health of Mrs. Berkeley's son, Master Bancroft Russell, Major Randolph Berkeley has asked for transfer to the naval station at Pensacola, Fla., for duty, and the family expects to leave about Dec. 15. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady entertained eighteen at an informal dance last Tuesday evening. Complimentary to Mrs. H. W. McCormack, Mrs. F. D. Perkins had a small card party Saturday.

Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder had a dinner on board the Albany Tuesday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Rear Admiral and Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, Comdr. De Witt Blamer, Dr. O'Malley, Paymaster Bowerfin and Mrs. Magruder. On Saturday Commander Magruder had dinner for Surg. and Mrs. Cook, Paymr. and Mrs. Brown, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley, Paymaster Bowerfin, Lieut. E. P. Moses and Lieutenant Baughman. Comdr. and Mrs. C. L. Arnold had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton and their house guest, Mrs. Causten, of Port Townsend, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Pay Dir. S. C. Colhoun and Comdr. J. R. Brady. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Klein left Friday for Mare Island, where Lieutenant Klein will join the Preble. The Scrap Heap Bridge Club was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Hirshinger Monday; the Monday Evening Bridge Club by Captain Blamer.

A banquet was given by Olympic Chapter, No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, at Masonic Temple, Bremerton, Tuesday, to welcome Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., on his return to the station. The same chapter four years ago had extended a similar honor to the Colonel on his departure for the Philippines. Betty, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Magill, has returned from Minor Hospital, Seattle, where her ears were operated on.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 9, 1913.

The officers of the Jouett gave a stag dinner Monday for Lieutenant Conger, Ensigns Smith, Kepp, Dessez, Zimmerman, Byrnes, Garnett and Williams.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Mrs. Daniels, Mr. Howard Banks, Senator Claude Swanson and Representative E. H. Holland arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard Wednesday at eleven o'clock on the Dolphin, and were received by Admiral Usher, Messrs. F. S. Royster, Barton Myers and S. L. Slover, of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce. After a brief reception they visited the training station, where Mr. Daniels delivered an address to the men. Following inspection an automobile trip through Portsmouth was made and Mr. and Mrs. Daniels were taken to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Royster, in Ghent, Norfolk, for luncheon. At four o'clock the Secretary delivered an interesting address at the Naval Y.M.C.A. before the members of the ladies' Auxiliary, their guests and many officers and enlisted men. At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barton Myers Mrs. Daniels was entertained at dinner, while the Secretary was guest of honor at the reception and banquet given at the Monticello by the Chamber of Commerce. At the dinner for Mrs. Daniels other guests were Mesdames Nathaniel Usher, L. R. de Steiguer, Frank Royster, S. L. Slover, Kirkland Ruffin, W. W. Gwathmey, Jr., John Jenkins, Robert Baldwin, Henry Little and Misses Myers. At Mr. and Mrs. Royster's luncheon for Secretary and Mrs. Daniels other guests were Admiral and Mrs. Usher, Comdr. and Mrs. Scales and Mr. and Mrs. Barton Myers.

Lieut. Cary R. Wilson entertained at the Country Club Saturday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bain and Miss Louisa Robinson. Lieutenant Staton had dinner last evening on the South Carolina for Mr. and Mrs. William White, Jr., Misses Elizabeth Howard and Baker, of Tarboro, N.C., Mary Stokes and Margaret Howard and ship officers.

Mrs. R. L. Shepard, guest of Miss Helen Young, has joined her husband, Lieutenant Shepard, U.S.M.C., in Pensacola, Fla. Miss Mary Wilson is visiting in Annapolis. Mrs. Charles S. Stanworth, Ghent, had a card luncheon for Mrs. Clinton De Witt, of Lynchburg. Mrs. Wing and Misses Masi, Bookner and Wing. Miss Paulette, of Farmville, is the guest of Mrs. Shiffert. Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Millard are at the Greenbrier White Springs. Mrs. A. N. Stark, who has been at Spotswood Arms, Virginia Beach, has left for New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Hinckley have taken a house for the winter in North street, Portsmouth.

Mrs. and Miss Parker, wife and daughter of Surgeon Parker, of the Naval Academy, are guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. Stone, on the Richmond. Lieut. and Mrs. Price have taken an apartment in the Edinboro, Portsmouth. Mrs. Basil Manly left Sunday for Washington, to visit her son, Lieut. Mathias E. Manly. Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales have returned to the Franklin after a visit to Washington. Lieutenant Hardigan, of the South Carolina, and Mrs. Hardigan are spending a month North. Lieut. Max B. De Mott has returned from New York. Mrs. De Mott is the guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Knox, at

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their home, Soldiers' Home, Hampton. Surg. and Mrs. Wheeler and children are spending some time in Washington. Mrs. Harry A. Field has been a recent guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales, on the Franklin.

Ensign and Mrs. Charles M. Cooke, Jr., are at Mrs. Mary Teabau's, Boush street, for a few weeks. Ensign Greenman, after sick leave for three weeks, has returned to the training station.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1913.
Lieut. and Mrs. Ira Smith were dinner hosts Nov. 26 for Mrs. Doyle, mother of Mrs. Smith; Captain Pinkston, Capt. and Mrs. Kellond and Lieut. and Mrs. Elser. Lieut. John McCleery left Wednesday for New York and attended the Army and Navy game.

Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Cuyler and Lieut. and Mrs. Meador were guests of Mr. Filmore at dinner last Saturday at the Athletic Club. Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson entertained Thursday evening with an address, followed with dancing, in honor of their house guests. Among the guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Major and Mrs. Woodbury, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. Kellond, Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Capt. and Mrs. Pinkston, Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Meador, Miss Cuyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph, Dr. Gunckel, Mr. and Mrs. Bargar, Mr. and Mrs. Hedges.

Miss Katherine Cuyler, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Meador, left Saturday for her home in Albany, N.Y., to spend the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Hedges gave a delightful supper Sunday in honor of Mrs. E. H. Thompson's guests.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag left Saturday to spend three weeks in New York with relatives. Miss Milliken, guest of her aunt, Mrs. James Bevans, has returned to Chicago. Mrs. Strong, of Wichita, Kas., has been spending the week at McKinley as guest of her son, Lieut. Alden G. Strong. Capt. Frederic H. Smith is transferred to Panama. Capt. and Mrs. Smith will spend a month's leave with relatives before sailing. Colonel Bartlett, accompanied by Captains Zollars and Fuller, made an inspection of this post Dec. 1.

Mrs. Smith entertained the card club Tuesday. Prizes were awarded Mrs. Todd and Mrs. Meyer. Others present: Mesdames Robb, Bevans, Reeder, Ruggles, Blood and Hoag. Captain Ruggles is out after his recent illness. Mrs. Todd gave a tea on Friday to meet Mrs. Strong. The guests were Mesdames Bevans, Smith, Robb, Meyer, Ruggles, Clark, Blood, Hoag and Miss Milliken.

Lieut. J. B. Rose returned on Monday from a ten days' leave, part of which was spent in New York. The Fort McKinley Literary Club had its most positive debate last week, when the Maine Prohibition laws were discussed. The balloting showed a favor for enforcing the laws.

Dr. Drake's application for a transfer to the inactive list of the Medical Reserve Corps has been accepted by the Chief Surgeon. Dr. Drake, having served with distinction for many

years, goes to Boston to accept a lucrative position with the best wishes of the entire garrison. Capt. and Mrs. William De Sombre left Friday for station at Fort Flagler, Wash., and were recipients of many informal dinners before their departure. They visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Texas en route.

A fire in the dormitory of the Portland Recruiting Station in Portland recently caused a loss of \$200 worth of Government property, and an equal amount of military and civilian clothing belonging to the men of the station.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gage left Fort Williams Thursday to spend a month's leave before going to Monroe. Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller left Monday for New York, to be with her father, Admiral Wise, before he sails for Honolulu to visit his son, Lieutenant Wise, for the winter.

Major and Mrs. Forse and sons left Thursday to spend a month in Ohio before going to their new home in Charleston. Mr. and Mrs. Blood, of Massachusetts, are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Blood.

During the week the following games of Association Football have been played at this post: Dec. 1, Fort McKinley vs. T.S.S. Scandinavian (Allan Line), won by the Scottish liner team by 1 goal to 0. This was the finest game seen at this post this season. Dec. 3, Fort McKinley vs. R.M.S. "Megantic" (White Star Line), resulting in a draw of 1 goal each. On the play, the fort team should have won, and the team could probably beat most of the soccer teams in the State of Maine, as the players have shown marked improvement since the starting of this style of football at this post, and reflects great credit on the athletic officer.

There was also an exciting game of rugby played in Portland at the Pine Tree Park between the 37th and 89th Cos., which resulted in a victory of the 89th Co., 7-0. Lieutenant Meyer refereed, Lieutenant Campbell was umpire, and Lieutenant Pendleton timekeeper.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., Dec. 9, 1913.

Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, who goes to the Canal Zone in command of the 81st Company, has joined at Du Pont. Lieuts. E. B. Walker and W. A. Borden, also assigned to the company, have arrived and all three are quartered at the bachelor building. As a farewell to the 81st Company the remaining companies of the Defenses give a grand ball in the 139th Company barracks Tuesday evening.

Capt. William H. Menges was in a serious automobile accident Monday, near Reybold Station, when an incoming train struck an automobile containing several Delaware City men, who, with Captain Menges, were making the trip to Wilmington. Captain Menges sustained a severe cut on the back of the neck, but no really serious injuries. The saddest part of the accident was the almost instant death of the elder Mr. Jester.

Mrs. Harry Clark, of Delaware City, gave a bridge luncheon Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. L. S. Ryan, of Fort Du Pont, Mrs. Heisel and Mrs. Baum, of Delaware City. Present: Mrs. L. S. Ryan, of Fort Du Pont, Mrs. A. M. Mason, Mrs. R. V. D. Corp, Mrs. R. E. Haines and Mrs. C. Thomas-Stable, of Fort Mott, Mrs. W. U. Reybold, Mrs. Earl Baum, Mrs. Heisel, Miss Reybold, of Delaware City, and Mrs. William Rowan, of Chicago.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. M. Ashbridge arrived at Du Pont Wednesday after a month's honeymoon abroad. Mrs. E. C.

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Rebold, of Delaware City, mother of Mrs. Ashbridge, had made their quarters ready for them. For the week-end Lieut. and Mrs. Ashbridge had as their guests Mr. T. L. Ashbridge and Mr. Alfred Sanpe, of Philadelphia.

Lieut. P. V. Kieffer arrived at Du Pont Sunday to take up his duties as artillery engineer and ordnance officer. Mrs. Kieffer and children will arrive the last of the week and will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan for a few days. Mrs. Albright, of Chicago, has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Menges, at Du Pont. Major and Mrs. J. P. Tracy and Max have just returned from a week-end stay at Ardmore, Pa. Mrs. Herbert L. Freeland entertained the Fort Mott Thimble Club on Thursday with a Japanese tea. Miss Alice Thompson, of Le Monte, Pa., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. C. Thomas-Stahle, at Fort Mott.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Nov. 29, 1913.

Dr. and Mrs. Peck had supper Nov. 23 for Colonel Clark, Miss Loughborough, Miss Clarke, Miss Rose Clark and Lieutenants Robins and Patterson. Lieut. and Mrs. Maize had tea Nov. 23 for Lieutenants Taulbee and Garrison. Colonel Clark on Nov. 25 had tea for Mrs. N. Franklin and Miss Hyde, of Deadwood, and Mrs. Morris, wife of Captain Morris, 6th Cav. Mrs. Morris is visiting her mother at Deadwood. Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Miss Clark, Lieutenants Robins, Garrison and Patterson were guests of the Terpsichorean Club, in Deadwood, Thanksgiving Eve after a delightful Dutch supper as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin and Mr. Nasmer at the Franklin Hotel.

Capt. and Mrs. John M. Morgan had Thanksgiving dinner for Lieutenants Jacobs and Garrison. Thanksgiving dinner was served at the home of Col. and Mrs. Clark for Dr. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Comegys, Mrs. Morse, of Boston, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize, Misses Loughborough, Clark, Rose Clark, Lieutenants Taulbee, Robins and Patterson.

Capt. L. W. Oliver left for Michigan Wednesday. His sister, Mrs. Briscoe, wife of Lieutenant Briscoe, 1st Cav., at Fort Robinson, goes to visit her home also. Col. and Mrs. Waltz are at Rochester, Minn. Major and Mrs. Elliott had Thanksgiving dinner for the Misses Waltz. Capt. and Mrs. Dolph and Masters Cyrus and Louie Dolph motored to Spearfish Nov. 27.

Lieutenants Robins and Garrison have started a mess in the cottage vacated by Lieutenant Edwards. The officers enjoyed a clay pigeon shoot Thanksgiving Day. A mountain lion has been seen in the vicinity of the post.

Fort Meade, S.D., Dec. 7, 1913.

On Dec. 2 Lieutenants Robins, Garrison, Taulbee and Patterson gave a bowling party, followed by a supper at the Club. Mrs. John Morgan holds high score among the women, having tipped the 200 mark. Colonel Waltz writes encouragingly from Rochester, Minn., where Mrs. Waltz is a patient at the Mayo Brothers Hospital. We hope soon to see Mrs. Waltz back at Fort Meade much improved in health. Colonel Waltz returns to Galveston in about twenty days.

Lieutenants Robins and Garrison are settled in the Edwards cottage and expect to give a house warming soon. Fox, the pet terrier of Colonel Clark's family, died Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Cyrus Dolph had dinner Dec. 6 for Major and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Maize and Miss Elliott. A bowling party was given Saturday night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Schlichting, of Central City. Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Franklin, Miss Hyde, Mr. Nasmer and Mr. Beasley, of Deadwood. A Dutch lunch was served at the Club.

A mountain lion has been seen in the hills near the saw-mill and search parties have been instituted.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 9, 1913.

An "old-fashioned hop," where only two-steps and waltzes were danced, was held in the hoproom of the Officers' Club Tuesday night. A fine was imposed on any couple doing the one-step, hesitation waltz or any of the new steps and much fun ensued. Dancing continued much later than at the usual hops. An oyster supper was served during the intermission. Among those enjoying the dances "they learned when they were young" were Col. and Mrs. White, Colonel Cronkhite, Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Major and Mrs. Sarratt, Mrs. Dillon, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Lieut. and Mrs. Mettler, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Feeter, Miss Stewart, Miss Wickham, Lieutenants Nichols, Stanton and Baird and Lieut. Gen. Francesco Alcantara, Venezuelan army. Several dinners were given before the hop, the largest by Major and Mrs. Abernethy for Col. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Feeter, Miss Stewart, Lieutenant Stanton and Lieutenant General Alcantara.

Miss Florence Stewart, guest of Major and Mrs. Abernethy, returned Wednesday to Washington, D.C. Miss Mary Hobbs, of Washington, spent Wednesday night at Fort Totten with Major and Mrs. Sarratt. Mrs. Cross gave a bridge luncheon on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Feeter and for Mesdames Fenton, Cooper, Abernethy, Hicks and Patterson. Prizes were won by Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Abernethy.

Mrs. Mettler gave a party Thursday afternoon for Mr. Mettler's young sister, Katherine, who is visiting them. All the older children on the post were invited. Miss Helen Stevenson, of Torrington, is visiting Major and Mrs. Abernethy. Capt. C. E. Brigham left Friday for Fort Monroe, as an instructor at the Artillery School. Mrs. Brigham and the children will join him Saturday.

The first meeting of the dancing class was held Friday night. Two instructors from New York teach the new steps. A number already proficient in the new dances came as spectators, but the teachers objected and the doors were closed to

any not already on the floor and opened only when a Welsh rapper supper was served after the lesson.

Mrs. Fenton gave a small "farewell" bridge party to Mrs. Brigham on Monday, entertaining Mesdames Abernethy, Steele, Hicks, Collins, Bishop, Patterson, Cross and Feeter. Prizes were won by Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Patterson.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1913.

Among Navy people who figured in the charity fete at the Bellevue Wednesday night were Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger, Miss Marguerite Caperton, Lieutenant Commander Roper, Paymasters Hine and Bull and Lieutenant Doherty. Admiral and Mrs. Caperton and Miss Caperton will spend the winter at the Rittenhouse. Miss Josephine Wren, of Norfolk, has been the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, who on Monday night gave a dance in her honor, entertaining Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. Lee Pryor, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Mrs. Alexander Gray, Miss Margaret Gray, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelly, Lieut. and Mrs. Reno, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane, Naval Constr. and Mrs. F. G. Coburn, Captain Latimer, Commander Scott, Lieuts. Robert A. White, Frank H. Roberts, Reuben B. Coffey, L. W. T. Waller, Jr., Miss Helen Lewars, Mr. John Wilson and Mr. Sydney Lewars, Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger.

Paymr. and Mrs. D. C. Crowell gave a dinner-dance on the Iowa Tuesday, the guests including Lieut. and Mrs. Landenberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Parker. Lieutenant Robertis gave a tea Sunday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor, Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger, Paymr. and Mrs. Charles O'Leary, Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane, Lieutenant Rice, Misses Gray, Sweet, Cunningham, Lewars, Garrison, Howes, Potter, Dorrance, Messrs. Bailey, Noel, Wilson, Lewars, Daley and Holmes.

Capt. F. L. Chadwick on Tuesday gave a luncheon aboard the Montana. Ensign and Mrs. Arthur Barne are located at 2513 Cleveland street, formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Levin J. Wallace. Miss Marguerite McInnes, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. D. G. Copeland, has returned to her home in New Orleans. Lieut. Louis P. Davis gave a dinner and dance Monday for Comdr. and Mrs. Milton E. Reed, Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. J. Stiles, Mrs. Louise Cummings, Capt. Frederic M. Wise and Dr. Cecil F. Charlton. Mrs. Louise Cummings, of Boston, is the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Reed, on Spruce street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles are at present living at 4237 Walnut street, West Philadelphia. Lieut. Comdr. Lee Prior left for Washington last night, to be gone a few days. Mrs. Joseph A. Janney, Jr., gave a farewell dinner and dance to Lieut. Gordon W. Hinnes, who soon leaves for the Asiatic station for duty. Mrs. Edith Biscoe, widow of Paymr. Harry E. Biscoe, has been spending a few days in Philadelphia.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 6, 1913.

The Monday sewing class met with Mrs. L. G. Berry. Present: Mrs. William Reno, Miss Berry, Miss Lucy Berry, Miss Edmunds and Miss Helen Abbott, of Cheyenne. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis S. Morey, who have been in Fort Robinson packing for the Philippines, are spending a few days here before going to Texas. The Captain sails Jan. 5, and Mrs. Morey will join him in the islands in a few months.

Our worst storm in years began Dec. 2 with an exceptionally heavy fall of snow, continuing to the present time, with no signs of abatement. Trolleys between the post and Cheyenne were operated until Thursday night, Dec. 4, when the whole system was tied up. By Dec. 5 traffic in the interior of the post was almost impossible. Our two troops of Cavalry and the ambulance company have worked unceasingly to make a foot roadway possible, but heavy winds have almost immediately nullified the most strenuous efforts. Friday morning a small snow drag with eight mules unavailingly combated the drifts. It is practically impossible to get even wagons between the post and town, and school has been temporarily closed.

Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., is visiting in Cheyenne on leave from his station at Fort Yellowstone, and is being greeted by a host of friends. He is visiting his mother and his sister, Mrs. Barber. Cheerful letters have been received from Capt. and Mrs. T. T. Frissell, 11th Inf., who recently left for California to spend the Captain's six months sick leave. They are located in the La Mar Apartments, San Diego, Cal.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 6, 1913.

Capt. A. A. Ackerman, U.S.N., retired, has been appointed by Mayor Charles F. O'Neill as a member of the Board of Library Commissioners of this city. Major Herbert R. Fay, Coast Art., N.G.C., has been elected commander of the Uniformed Rank of the Order of Panama, a booster organization of the Southwest.

The British sloop-of-war Shearwater is in port, en route to Easter Island, in the South Seas, where it is expected a party of castaways from the wrecked American schooner Eldorado will be taken on board and brought home. The Shearwater has recently been at Esquimalt, the British naval station in British Columbia.

Lieut. W. H. Wallis, C.A.C., has reported at Fort Rosecrans for duty. For two weeks he has been undergoing treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, of San Francisco. In charge of Lieut. Don M. Stewart, Naval Reserve, N.G.C., a detachment of the San Diego division has gone to San Francisco to participate in a week's cruise on the U.S.S. Marblehead.

Recent heavy storms on the coast north of here gave some interesting experiences to officers and crews of the Torpedo Destroyer Flotilla. Lieutenant Metcalf says it was the worst weather he ever saw on the Pacific coast. Most of the boats reached port in a damaged condition.

FORT ROSECRANS.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Dec. 3, 1913.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr are on a month's leave before going to their new post at Fort Monroe. Lieutenant Brereton has gone East to join his wife. Mrs. J. B. Murphy and baby, of the Presidio, have been visiting their cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Condon. Capt. and Mrs. Page entertained Mrs. Murphy while here at a pretty supper-bridge. It being "school night" for the officers, the women played bridge till the men returned to join them for the supper. Mrs. Condon and Mrs. Murphy won the prizes. Present: Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Murphy, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Miss Sarah and Mr. David Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Capt. and Mrs. Page.

Lieut. John W. Wallis, from Fort Flagler, arrived Dec. 7 for duty. Dr. Burnett, of the refugee camp, has taken Lieutenant Lohr's quarters. His wife and baby have arrived, so they are also to be of "our family." Lieut. L. S. Bowen, 6th Inf., was on the post this week. He is on duty in the back country. Mrs. Palmer returned Dec. 11 from San Francisco, where she has been visiting with her sister.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 16. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander. Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty ordered to command. ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. Sailed Nov. 30 from Villefranche, France, for

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Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. Capt. William L. Rodgers ordered to command. FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Capt. James H. Glennon ordered to command.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Capt. William R. Rush ordered to command.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. Sailed Dec. 1 from Marseilles, France, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John C. Leonard. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo ordered to command. CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. John J. Knapp. Sailed Dec. 1 from Genoa, Italy, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, via Guanabano Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Was at Guanabano Dec. 16.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William F. Fletcher. Sailed Dec. 1 from Genoa, Italy, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, via Guanabano Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Was at Guanabano Dec. 16.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Josiah S. McLean. Sailed Dec. 1 from Marseilles, France, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, via Guanabano Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Was at Guanabano Dec. 16.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUNSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum.

In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Kellier. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Emil A. Lichtenstein. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Francis T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Ensign Bernard O. Wills. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Ensign David L. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

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Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Paulding, to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

CUMMING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Dec. 13 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Pensacola, Fla. Address there. Arrived at Key West Dec. 15.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At Colon. C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Colon. C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewin Hancock. At Colon. C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Colon. C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Colon. C-5 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At Colon.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

G-1. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

G-2. Lieut. Ralph Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gilm. Sailed Dec. 6 from Gibraltar for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TENNESSEE armored cruiser 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fischer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser ordered to command.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William P.

Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.

MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Montana has been ordered placed in full commission. Comdr. Louis A. Nulton ordered to command.

PANTHER (repair ship). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Panther is in ordinary.

SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Wisconsin is in ordinary.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows:

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Philip Andrews. At Topolobampo, Mexico.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The South Dakota is under orders to proceed to Puget Sound to be placed in reserve.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert F. Gross. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2. Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3. Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-1. Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-2. Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Arthur C. Kail. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Comdr. Waldo Evans. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard ordered to command.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Manila, P.I. The flag of Rear Admiral Nicholson has been temporarily transferred from the Saratoga to the Rainbow.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Manila, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hanigan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland Mc-Cauley. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William J. Beck. At Hong Kong, China.

PISCATOGA (tug). Lieut. Lawrence P. Treadwell. At Olongapo, P.I.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Provoost Babin. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Frank Rorschach. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Ensign William M. Quigley. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Grady B. Whitehead. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

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MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., under orders to be placed out of commission.
NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. Sailed Dec. 13 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick ordered to command.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
NEREUS (fuel ship) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed Dec. 6 from Horta, Azores, for Hampton Roads. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.C. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Dec. 9 from Tampico, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RALEIGH, cruiser, third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. Arrived Dec. 16 at Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (sailing ship). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Address Philadelphia, Pa.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At dock, foot of East 24th street, N.Y. city. Capt. James R. Driggs, merchant service, ordered to command.
RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. William D. Breerton, Commander.

Torpedoboats—Bagley, Bailey, Barney and Biddle. The destroyer Worden is at Philadelphia under orders to proceed to Annapolis and join this division.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboats—Dahlgren, De Long, Shubrick, Thornton and Tingey; submarine H-1, and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers—Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Preble. Torpedoboats—Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Destroyer—Macdonough. Torpedoboats—Blakely, Dupont and Morris. The Morris is at the Brooklyn Yard under repair.



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RECENT PATENTS.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Oct. 14—Automatic repeating firearm, Adolphus C. McClure; projectile with visible trajectory, Karl Wieser; apparatus for rifle, gunnery and like practice, Frank Mitchell. Week of Oct. 22—Electric firearm, Alexandre Tepins; cap for armor piercing projectiles, Robert Abbott Hadfield, Alexander McKenzie and Augustus Basil Holt Clerke. Week of Nov. 11—Bombs for use with aeroplanes and other flying machines, Hiram Stevens Maxim; recoil operated firearm, John A. Taylor; Sight for guns, Olof Boecker. Patents issued to those in the Army: Shower bath pail, No. 1,078,355, Lieut. John P. Miller. The Supply is at Yokohama, Japan, giving liberty. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Robert Henderson ordered to command.

TUGS.

ACCOMAC, Boston. Active, Mare Island.
ALICE, Norfolk.
APACHE, Iona Island, N.Y.
CHAOTIC, Washington.
HERCULES, Norfolk.
IROQUOIS, Mare Island, Cal.
IWANA, Boston.
MASSASOIT, Norfolk.
MODOCK, Philadelphia.
MOWAHK, Norfolk.
NARKEETS, New York.
STANDISH, Annapolis.
TUCUMCUM, Washington.
TURF, New York.
TRANSFER, New York.
TRITON, Washington.

PAWNEE, New York.
PAWTUCKET, Puget Sound.
PENACOOK, Portsmouth, N.H.
PENTUCKET, New York.
PONATAC, New York.
POWHATAN, New York.
RAPIDO, Cavite.
ROCKET, Norfolk.
SAMOSSET, Philadelphia.
SEBAGO, Charleston, S.C.
SIOUX, Boston.
SOTOMOYO, Puget Sound.
VIGILANT, San Francisco, Cal.
UNADILLA, Mare Island.
WABAN, Guantanamo Bay.
WAHNETA, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

BALTIMORE, Charleston, S.C.
BROOKLYN, Philadelphia.
CASINGE, Boston.
COLUMBIA, Philadelphia.
CONSTITUTION, Boston.
GENERAL ALAVA, Cavite.
GWIN, Newport, R.I.
FOOTE, Newbern, N.C.
FOX, Aberdeen, Wash.
GLOUCESTER, Brooklyn, N.Y.
GOPHER, Duluth, Minn.
GRANITE STATE, New York city.
HAWK, Buffalo, N.Y.
HUNTRESS, St. Louis.
ISLA DE LUZON, St. Louis, Mo.
MACHIAS, New Haven, Conn.
MACKENZIE, Key West, Fla.
RODGERS, Boston, Mass.
SANDOVAL, Rochester, N.Y.
SOMERS, Baltimore, Md.
STRANGER, New Orleans, La.
SYLVIA, Washington, D.C.
VIXEN, Camden, N.J.
WASP, New York city.
WOLVERINE, Erie, Pa.
YANATIC, Hancock, Mich.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 486.)

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gum Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

Puerto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gum Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AT WATERLOO.

An American gentleman recently went over the field of Waterloo with a guide, who boasted that he escorted General Sheridan over the scene of Napoleon's great defeat.

"What did General Sheridan say?" asked my friend. "Oh, nothing."

"He must have said something."

"Well, he only said, 'It was a — good place for a fight.' "—Reedy's Mirror.



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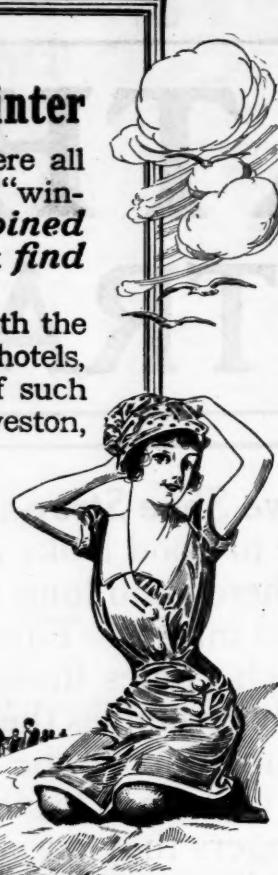
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